

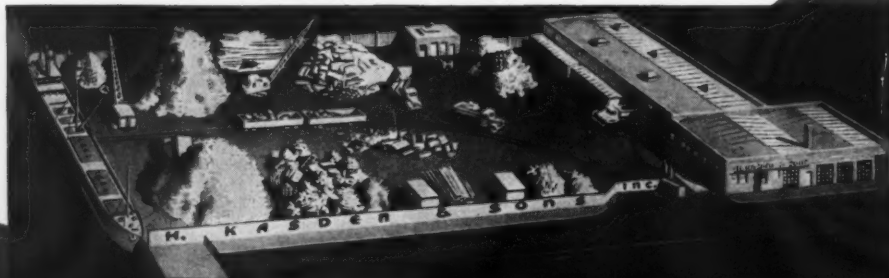


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MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT, INC.
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L. M. BINGHAM, Editor

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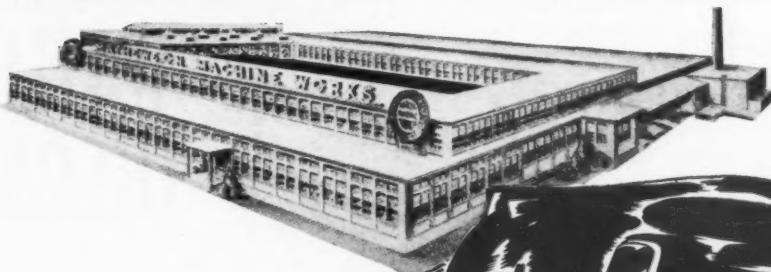
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A WELCOME OMEN

By EDWARD INGRAHAM, *President*

IN the face of all the destructive criticism that has been heaped upon the American democratic way of life by both its enemies and its misguided friends, it is welcome news that the heart of the American idea—freedom of choice—has just been exemplified by the results of the Republican National Convention. Despite all the pre-convention propaganda about under-the-table deals, fair-minded observers came away from the convention with the firm conviction that the delegates of the Republican party from all parts of the country had finally expressed their free choice of a candidate for the presidency. To be sure, there were smoke-filled rooms—many of them—in which decisions were made. What rooms are not soon filled with smoke wherever a few men congregate? But the decisions which were finally made have every earmark of being based on the decisions of the delegates, after all the facts were sorted and weighed, rather than upon any force that was effectively exerted by a handful of Republican leaders, however hard they may have tried to influence the vote.

It is to be hoped that similar freedom of choice is exercised in other party conventions, both national and state, and at local caucuses. Such action will strengthen the faith of all people at home and abroad in the fact that only by a continued exercise of this freedom of choice, limited only by avoiding injury to others, can men be free to continue progress in their peaceful pursuits.

History tells us that China built a wall to keep out her enemies. She felt secure behind it until it was discovered that her enemies had bribed the gatekeepers and had swarmed through her gates. Later, in two world wars, the democratic nations built a huge arsenal of tanks, planes, ships and guns and won a global victory in defense of freedom. For a short time after each struggle we felt reasonably secure only to discover that a victory with arms had failed to win the war for freedom. We still must fight and win a war of ideas—a war that will demonstrate conclusively that only when men exercise their free will in the spirit of cooperative teamwork in all areas of human endeavor can there be any real security against the ever-present threat of despotism.

In this war of ideas we cannot win merely by opposing those forces with which we disagree. Many of the European democracies to their sorrow have discovered that fact too late. To save ourselves and the remainder of the countries of the globe from the onrushing tide of despotism, we who are privileged to live in this one remaining strong arsenal of freedom, must do more than administer a mate-

rial European Recovery Plan while telling the recipients of our goods about the virtues of the American brand of freedom. We must demonstrate by a zeal equal to that shown by our pioneering ancestors that we believe in the sacrifice and the teamwork necessary to the success of a democratic society. Since those who are opposed to human freedom are almost fanatical in their zeal to destroy it, we cannot hope to win in this war of ideas unless we demonstrate an enthusiasm for the homely virtues of democracy which will equal or surpass theirs to destroy it.

What then must we do to win this war of ideas?

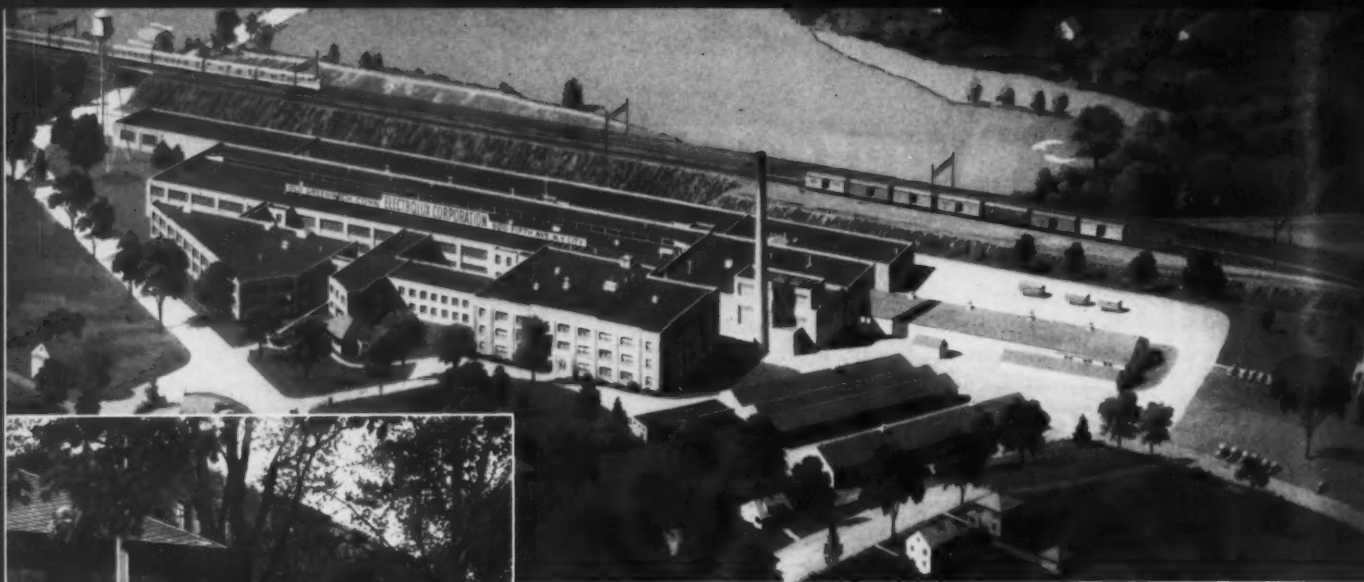
In the first place it must start with the individual in the home, which was the real foundation of our national strength. Instead of looking upon our homes as over-night stopping places, we must there practice the genuine honesty and give-and-take necessary to teamwork and happiness. Once that is done we shall be able better to cope with the more complex problems of cooperating harmoniously together in the factory, community, in our organizations and in government on the state, federal and international levels.

We still print on our money "In God We Trust." Is this just an idea to be carried around on dollars bills? Who is to govern us,—our wives, our pocketbooks, our ambitions or our fears? As William Penn once said, "If men refuse to be governed by God, they will be governed by tyrants."

The idea of human freedom was a God-given idea. Upon it this nation was founded. Our present living must be big enough to match the original American idea. Since our character is the core of our national strength we must begin each one of us by strengthening our own character if we would preserve the American idea. We must fight to make our home and community a pattern of useful service. We must fight to build up teamwork in industry without which our freedom would have been lost in the last war, and without which its loss will be a certainty in the future.

Only by creating this pattern of living in this country can America inspire the necessary teamwork among other nations, which together with our material strength and a fighting faith, will create a world with freedom of choice as its cornerstone.

The free choice at the Republican Convention was a welcome omen. Let's make it a rallying point in the fight to win the war of ideas—to build the only kind of a world fit to live in.



ELECTROLUX PLANT AT OLD GREENWICH.

IN KEEPING with the beauty of the well-landscaped community of which it is a part, Electrolux maintains a parklike atmosphere in its own grounds. Here is a view of the administration building at its plant in Old Greenwich.



The Story of Electrolux Corporation

THIS is a story of rapid industrial growth of a comparatively new company in Connecticut, which, because of the vision of its management, has become a popular citizen of a residential community that once frowned upon industry.

A COMPARATIVE newcomer to the Connecticut industrial scene, Electrolux Corporation, of Old Greenwich, has become one of the country's largest manufacturers of vacuum cleaners in the short span of years since its first machine came off the assembly line in 1933.

It was that year that it established its own manufacturing division, and purchased the factory site, originally built by the Dalton Manufacturing Corporation, near the Old Greenwich station of the New Haven Railroad. Manufacturing operations began in a humble way with about 100 employees and a total floor space of 53,750 square feet. In a few short years, the Company grew steadily in manufacturing facilities, personnel and production know-how, so that today there is practically no part of the cleaner that is not made at Old Greenwich. Its many suppliers, including over 200 Connecticut firms, furnish Electrolux with raw stock, rough castings and semi-finished materials which get

their finishing operations at the Electrolux factory. Since the war, it has built cleaners at the rate of more than three and one-half times its prewar output. Its personnel has grown to about twenty times its original size, and the Company now employs more

returned servicemen than it had male employees before the war.

Introduce First Cylinder-Type Cleaner

Electrolux achieved pre-eminence in the field through its introduction and development of the cylinder-type vacuum cleaner. The Electrolux principle eliminated both the exposed bag and the necessity of pushing all the equipment across the surface to be



ELECTROLUX executives study plans for new improvements. Left to right: E. V. Ekman, chairman of the board of directors, Harry A. Strong, vice president in charge of western operations, and A. F. Murray, works manager of the Electrolux plant.

cleaned, by employing an enclosed unit containing a motor and turbine cluster for powerful suction, and, at the same time, a filtering system which cleaned the dirt from the air as it passed through it. With a hose and a light wand and a variety of easily affixed brushes and attachments, it was possible to take the suction to any surface to be cleaned. Thus the Electrolux became a complete home cleaner. Its unusual construction also permitted its use as a blower for such important home applications as floor waxing and moth control through a vaporizing attachment.

Heart of the cleaner is the electric motor. As a result of research directed toward producing the best motor in the home appliance field, Electrolux produced a motor which attained many records in hours of continued performance and in uniformity of operation. Its performance attracted the attention of the Navy and other branches of the services at the beginning of the war, and it was immediately drafted for use in special types of military equipment.

During the war period, with the manufacture of domestic appliances curtailed, Electrolux turned completely to the manufacture of precision motors for the Armed Services. It made during that time about a half million motors of various types, such as selsyns, dynamotors, inverters, a pitch-changing motor for the Curtiss electric propeller, and other special types of control motors for aircraft work. For the quality and quantity of its production, the Company received four Army-Navy E Awards.

Post War Production Speeded by New Methods and Equipment

The end of the war marked the beginning of a new era in Electrolux history. Although, from the beginning, there was a steady expansion in production, personnel, and manufacturing



IN THE PLATING ROOM, thousands of parts suspended from racks travel by overhead conveyer from racking stations to the plating tanks and back again, eliminating much laborious material handling and conserving valuable floor space.

MOTORS ARE ASSEMBLED on moving carousel conveyers. Compressed air is used to operate automatic screwdrivers in these assemblies.

(Bottom—left)—ANOTHER TYPE conveyer used extensively at Electrolux—the roller conveyer facilitates handling of armatures through the finishing operations.

(Bottom—right)—POST OFFICE box type of carousel conveyer revolving slowly around the table in front of workers helps speed up assembly of cleaner accessories.



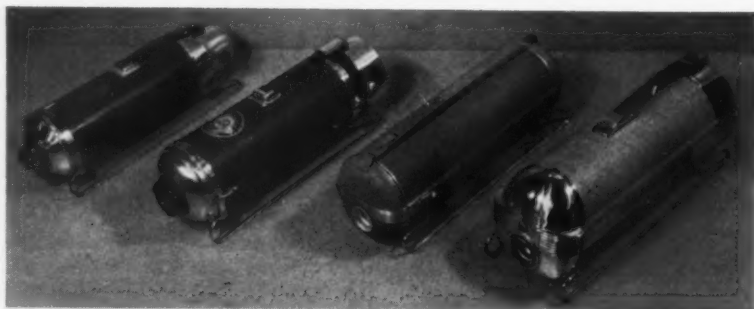


NEIGHBORS YOUNG AND OLD are always welcome at Electrolux. Here sixth graders of the Old Greenwich School watch the taping of field coils during a recent tour of the plant.

facilities—the so-called reconversion period brought about a truly amazing upward spiral in the number of cleaners turned out. On July 10, 1947, less than twenty months after the first postwar cleaner came off the assembly line, Electrolux built its millionth "new era" cleaner. Since V-J Day, it has built for immediate delivery to American housewives more than 1,500,000 cleaners. Its entire prewar total was about two million machines.

Application of war-learned production techniques to machining and assembly methods, and improved methods of handling material, of getting it from machine to machine and operation to operation, had the effect of providing many more feet of working space without a corresponding increase in the total floor area. Of course, floor space has been expanded considerably with the passing years, from 53,750 square feet in 1933 to 175,000 square feet in 1939, and to the present 270,000 square feet. Full use is now made of the ceiling as well as the floor by means of about a half mile of overhead traveling conveyor, about a fifth of a mile of carousel and belt type conveyor, about three-fourths of a mile of roller conveyor, or a total of a mile and a half, with almost as much more planned to be installed.

In the postwar modernization of its plant, new equipment and machinery have been of major importance. This includes, for example, more than forty new power presses. It includes, also, the installation of a completely



MODELS OF THE ELECTROLUX CLEANER, left to right: Model XI, Model XII, Model XX and Model XXX.

automatic plating department through which over a million parts a week pass for copper, nickel, zinc, chrome or cadmium plating of high and uniform quality.

Some idea of the production output may be gleaned from a few plant statistics. Electrolux uses about two and a half million pounds of steel a month, 250,000 to 300,000 pounds of aluminum, from 750,000 to a million die castings, 100,000 pounds of brass and copper wire, sheet and tubing. Of copper wire alone, it uses over 275 miles a day. It takes 75,000 yards of cloth to make a month's supply of dust bags and filter cloths, and if a month's supply of vacuum hoses were hooked together they would reach from Old Greenwich to Philadelphia or a little more than 100 miles. The plant's steam supply is presently being tripled by the installation of two new 500 HP boilers with 200% overload capacity. Electric power furnished by

the Connecticut Light and Power Company has increased from the original three 25 KVA transformers to the present six 333 KVA for a connected load capacity of 2,000 KVA and an actual demand of over 1,750 KVA.

Plant growth and modernization are also reflected in the increasing application of air power tools. The early compressed air capacity of 117 cubic feet a minute grew to 264 feet by war time. Today, the capacity is 1,170 cubic feet. An additional machine now on order will increase this to 1,850 feet.

Credit Due Employees

A major share of the credit in the success of the Electrolux operation belongs, of course, to the employees, who not only keep pace with production, but find their interest and their frequent suggestions generously

awarded. Nearly \$1,000 was awarded recently for a single employee idea. Good pay, augmented by substantial incentives, free insurance and a liberal retirement plan, and steady employment without seasonal fluctuation or layoff provide Electrolux workers with annual earnings and a measure of security seldom found in factory work. The only shutdown in plant history was the three-day period following V-J Day. And fine teamwork by the employees got the first cleaner off the line within the next 30 days after a more than three years' suspension of vacuum cleaner manufacture. This was typical of the spirit engendered over the years by genuine human relationships.

As a result of the mutual confidence, respect and cooperation existing among all Electrolux employees, morale is high, and turnover practically non-existent.

(Continued on page 26)

Profit-Sharing Pays Off for Pitney-Bowes*

By SAM LYONS, Assistant Publisher, FINANCE

PROGRAM that puts employee on "stockholder" basis entering third successful year; PB President Wheeler believes nation-wide adoption of profit-sharing would curtail price-wage cycles.

IN New York, just 45 minutes by rail from the highly industrialized, ultra-unionized city of Stamford, Conn., a board of directors sat down in February to consider '47 earnings and '48 prospects. A day later, Bulletin Board Notice No. 1773 blossomed in the Stamford home office and 63 company-owned and company operated branches throughout the U. S. and Canada:

To All Employees: I am pleased to announce that at yesterday's meeting, the directors voted a quarterly Wage-&Salary Dividend of 7¾%. . . . At the same meeting, the Directors declared the quarterly dividend on the 4¼% Convertible Preferred Stock and a regular quarterly dividend of 15¢ per share of Common Stock . . .

Beneath that announcement was the typed signature of Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., President of Pitney-Bowes, Inc. The company that originated (1920) the postage meter and is today the world's leading manufacturer of mailing machines was thus embarked on another year of an industrial relations program that has returned rich dividends to management, stockholders and labor.

How it Started

Pitney-Bowes, with its 2,364 employees, has no union—company or otherwise—in its plants. A bargaining election in 1946 resulted in defeat for the powerful International Association of Machinists. Yet today, in an area periodically beset by labor unrest, Pitney-Bowes is expanding production facilities, adding new products to an already impressive line, and maintaining a degree of worker morale unmatched in any comparable line of business. What is the PB formula?

In a phrase (Walter Wheeler's), a major ingredient of that formula is a profit-sharing program "based on the conception that the employees' invest-

ment of time and service in the business is comparable to stockholders' investment of their funds."

In actual practice, the program dates back to January, 1946, when PB's directors, after authorizing the regular stockholders' dividend, voted to replace a Christmas bonus form of profit-sharing with a quarterly "wage-&-salary dividend." This was computed at 7% of base compensation, payable to all employees (except officers) with three or more years of service. Proportionate payments were provided for workers with lesser service.

Since then, neither employees nor stockholders have missed a melon-cutting, although the April, 1946, wage-&-salary dividend was "frankly . . . a close question in the minds of the Directors," and the employees were so advised in just those words, plus the reasons why.

All the Details

That frankness is a hallmark of PB's

industrial relations program. Employees, like the stockholders, receive quarterly letters, detailing company problems and prospects. They get the good news with the bad, the bitter with the sweet, all in down-to-earth terms. When the wage-&-salary divi-

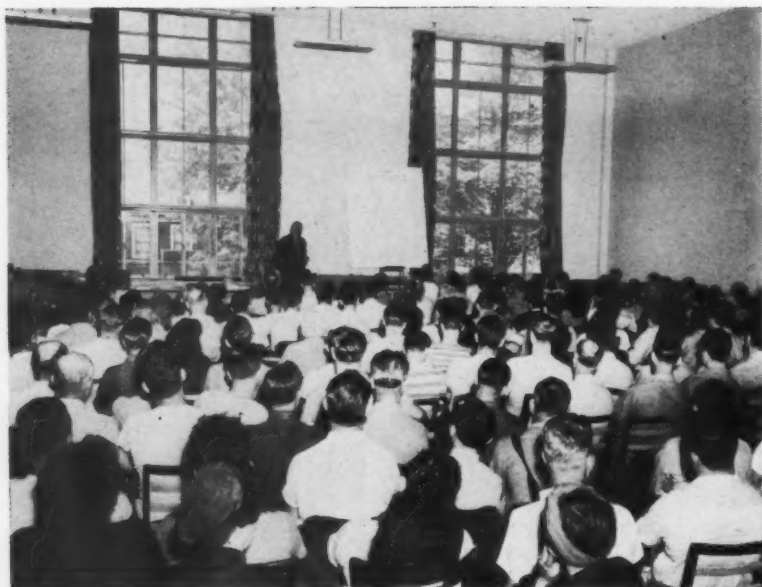


WALTER H. WHEELER, JR.



FACTORY AND GENERAL OFFICES of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford, Conn., birthplace of "metered mail". PB leads the world in mail machine output.

* Reprint from FINANCE magazine, Chicago.



PRESIDENT WHEELER addresses PB's "annual jobholders' meeting." Workers, like stockholders, get full picture of company income and outgo.

dend was inaugurated, for example, Pitney-Bowes was operating at a loss, due largely to reconversion from aircraft and ordnance parts back to postage meters. Reserves established during the war were adequate, but an immediate program of plant expansion was essential.

"To finance these betterments," Walter Wheeler told the workers, "we are borrowing \$2 million on 20-year debenture bonds, carrying an interest rate of $2\frac{3}{4}\%$ per annum. . . . This financing adds over \$1000 more of invested capital per employee to help him or her do a more productive job. It also means about \$60,000 interest payments per annum, and graduated repayments over a period of 20 years out of profits to be earned."

In addition to his frank written reports, Walter Wheeler has inaugurated—on company time—"annual jobholders' meetings" for employees in PB's Stamford plant. The first of these, held the same week as the annual stockholders' meeting, was devoted to sales and production costs and the company's overall capital picture. With the help of a giant chart detailing PB's income and outgo, Walter Wheeler covered the entire ground, didn't cut a corner. He invited and answered workers' questions—from queries on job evaluation to one on advertising costs. Among other things, he disclosed that his own take-home pay, after taxes, is equal to that of

10 average company employees.

"Financial meetings for employees have long been overdue," Walter Wheeler said at the time. "After all, the industrial worker has a big piece of his life invested in a business, and we in management owe him a report of our stewardship, just as we owe it to stockholders."

Industrial Relations Council

Ante-dating the wage-&-salary dividend is Pitney-Bowes' Industrial Relations Council, a carryover from the plant's war-born Labor-Management Committee. It had been widely predicted that these committees—more than 5000 of them existed at the peak of the war—would not survive after "patriotic incentives" to increased production and employee-morale were withdrawn.

PB's Industrial Relations Council, composed of elected labor members and appointed management representatives, now serves as a permanent part of the company organization, functioning in an advisory and consultative capacity. Labor members participate in discussions, make recommendations and receive first-hand information on the company's financial, production and sales progress.

But uncontested mainstay of the industrial relations program at Pitney-Bowes is the wage-&-salary dividend. Last year, total dividends to PB stockholders were \$644,000. Dividends to

employees in the same period were \$386,000—including a year-end "extra" but excluding direct and group incentives, of which PB uses a goodly number. In the two years since its inception, the wage-&-salary dividend quarterly rate has risen to $7\frac{3}{4}\%$, has meant an extra \$675,000 in the pockets of PB employees. In 1947 alone, all this represented a full month's base pay for the average employee with three or more years of service. Employees are encouraged to leave their quarterly dividends to accumulate interest (3%) until the end of the year. About two-thirds of them did so in 1947, taking out their full amounts in December.

Up to date PB earnings figures will not be available for another couple of weeks. But Fiscal '47 figures are pleasingly plump (net profit of \$1,015,216 on an operating income of \$9,907,000) and are positive proof that the industrial relations program is paying its own freight.

Just recently—some two weeks after he signed Bulletin Board Notice No. 1773—Walter Wheeler was one of 2000 executives who converged on Chicago for the mid-winter personnel conference of the American Management Association. At a conference panel on profit-sharing were bankers and business men, many of them with a depressingly similar problem: Their employees are girding for another round of wage increases; employee-morale is steadily worsening; specialized workers trained at company expense are seeking greener pastures.

Walter Wheeler stressed that the Pitney-Bowes plan (an adaptation of the profit-sharing program believed to have originated at Eastman Kodak Co.) is not a panacea for industry's overall personnel problem. But for businesses desiring to try profit-sharing, or those whose existing programs are in need of overhaul, he offered these four time-tested fundamentals:

Capital-Labor Partnership

"The first is to have regular rates of pay that are fully up to standard. The second is not to make the profit-sharing payments so frequent, such as monthly, that they become looked upon as regular pay. The third is to see that employees understand how they are computed and the relationships they bear to profits. The fourth is to integrate the plan into a well-

(Continued on page 27)

The Success Story of Forty-Plus

By P. K. MURDOCK, President Forty Plus Club of New York, Inc.

HERE is the story of the unique self-help organization which did so much to build morale, discover and place talented manpower during the depressed 30's; and which is functioning today to assist in bringing industry and experienced manpower together for their mutual benefit.

IN 1937 an idea was born which snowballed into a country-wide crusade. Impetus was given to it by an article in Reader's Digest in March, 1938* and by the end of that year a movement of significant proportions was on its way.

The original and pioneering work was done by Mr. Henry Simler, President of American Writing Machine Company, who, as Chairman of the Placement Committee of the Sales Executives Club of New York, took exception to what he called the "disparagement" of the man over 40 and started the crusade which developed into the "Forty Plus" movement.

In 1938, under the guidance and leadership of Mr. Roland Darling of Boston, the first concerted effort by a group of unemployed executives to help each other get jobs was organized as the "Forty Plus Club of New England." It was the inspiration provided by this group that brought about the formation of similar clubs throughout the country.

Now, a decade later, the achievements of Forty-Plus tell a "Success Story" without parallel in cooperative effort. The result of the Forty-Plus campaign of enlightenment has been to produce recognition by business and industry of the man over forty as a valuable asset. Much has been accomplished in awakening industry to the senseless economic waste occasioned by closing the door of employment to a man just because of calendar years.

Increased production is the keynote of the day. Recent studies by management indicate an awakening to the necessity of re-allocating its executive manpower to a new process of "fitting-the-man-to-the-job." From a general survey conducted by the Sales Executives Club of New York**, when it came to actual production, willingness to tackle unpleasant assignments, loyalty and ability to take criticism, conscientiousness, adaptability, and as-

sumption of responsibility—the preference of employers for Forty-Plus was 3 to 1.

Men mature; machines do not. The priceless ingredients of experience, judgment, adjustability and knowledge are formed slowly in human beings, often not flowering until middle life is well behind. Employers who shut the door to a man because he is past forty are wantonly ignoring those very capacities which are best able to solve today's problems of increased production.

Don't think for a moment that this is a struggle between youth and middle age. Business needs both the freshness of youth and the experience

Club of New York, Inc., Founded in 1939, as a direct result of Henry Simler's campaign, the Forty Plus Club of New York has functioned actively ever since and has filled a place in the world of industry which no organization in any other field has had the genius to attempt. Incorporated in April, 1943 under the laws of the State of New York, the Club has received the exemption from Federal Income and Capital Stock taxes granted by the U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The objectives of the organization are to secure employment for members by their own cooperative efforts; to offer them encouragement, inspiration and assistance; and to create an appreciation of the value of the mature experience, seasoned judgment and trained knowledge of executives over forty years of age in the minds



A TYPICAL SCENE at the New York office of the Forty-Plus Club of New York, Inc.

of Forty-Plus. Any enterprise with personnel too heavy in either group is out of balance. General Electric recognized this in its announcement that it will have 40 percent of its employees over 40, to keep the same balance as in the general population. Henry Ford, following the same idea, stipulated that the age distribution of workers shall parallel that of citizens in the town where a factory is located. New York State Civil Service requirements no longer include age limits, except as required for physical fitness for Police and Fire departments, etc.

Typical of the success of the Forty-Plus movement is the unique record of accomplishment of the Forty Plus

of prospective employers and the public.

The Club performs a two-way service, serving as a clearing house for capable men who have become displaced for reasons beyond their control; and presenting to employers a service to which they can turn with confidence for an able man to fill the more responsible position.

The membership of the Club is constantly changing. As a member secures a position, he automatically ceases to be an active member. New members are elected as qualified candidates present themselves. The fact that a man is a Forty-Plus member attests that he

(Continued on page 28)

* "Men Over Forty Preferred"—by Ray Giles—condensed from Literary Digest of February 26, 1938.

** Quiz—"Forty-Plus—or Minus?"

The Industrial Cafeteria — A Builder of Good Will

By JONAS HOWARD

FOR years, the traditional symbol of the Connecticut employee, as it was of the American employee, was the dinner pail. And, it was not so long ago that the majority of New England factory, plant and mill employees carried the meal from the home to the job. The usual procedure was to eat it seated on the nearest truck, barrel, workbench or box. In fact, this was general in most of our industries.

Today, the dinner pail as an institution has almost disappeared in and around Hartford, at least in the urban centers and among the largest employers. Reasons? There are many. Let's take a look back. Now, when such employers as Royal Typewriter Co., New Departure at Meriden, Niles Bement Pond, Chandler Evans, Skinner Chuck Co., and many others are operating modern employee eating places there is a story behind them. World War II brought great changes in the eating habits of employees. With vast war plants springing up in remote places, and with the incessant drive for greater production of civilian and military supplies, manage-

ment turned in desperation to in-feeding—the employee restaurant. Cost was no consideration. The sole aim during the war was to save workers' time. Yet, out of this expediency an interesting discovery was made. It was realized that in addition to saving time, there were other benefits inherent in employee cafeteria operation, which gave an extra boost to morale, and made important contributions to industrial relations.

These advantages benefited employees and employers alike. Workers got better food at lower prices, "better working conditions", . . . a place and an opportunity to meet, to eat with their friends. Management found that the appeal of "one last cup of coffee before work" proved to be an attraction that reduced starting-time tardiness. Hot lunches pep up workers' energy, rest period snacks relieve fatigue, letdowns that lead to errors, accidents; feeding helped keep production rates up.

However management got the greatest benefits by the obvious improvement in the attitude of employees toward the organization em-



WORKERS "GET TOGETHER" AT NOON TIME.

ploying them. In more than one of these organizations, the employee restaurant created a vastly improved spirit that, in turn, helped to solve many of the minor headaches to which management is often subjected.

Without doubt, the experience of leaders in our field, in this department of management, is of special interest to the field as a whole, because of the many and complicated problems which have resulted in industrial relations during the postwar era. Fortunately, recent surveys have been made on "in-feeding" which produce some answers to many questions.

This canvass of representative employers who have had experience with organization restaurants showed three to one that workers were found to be more cooperative, while there was almost a fifty-fifty opinion that on-premises feeding reduced labor turnover—helped hold good quality employees.

The convenience (and appeal) of a well-run employees' restaurant has also proved a real attraction to the better-type employee, the type that is a steadying element in the force. In fact, one company that employs an almost irreplaceable type of highly skilled worker points to the employee cafeteria, among other attractions at a new branch, as an extra inducement that has persuaded 90% of the employees to travel some thirty miles when they moved recently.

(Continued on page 29)



CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL FEEDING OPERATION.

The Friendship Carillon

By SANDO BOLOGNA

SEVERAL weeks before the Friendship Train began rolling eastward from California last November, the people of Stamford, Conn., dedicated their friendship carillon.

As the tones of the 36 bronze bells in the carillon rang for the first time, the people of Stamford, a city of 70,000, listened with deep pride. They were aware that the dedication had international significance; that the ceremonies were being broadcast by national and world networks.

The carillon was presented to the Connecticut city by the Nestle-Unilac Co., the Swiss candy and food combine. The bells symbolize sincere gratitude for the hospitality which Stamfordites gave to 200 Nestle employees and officials who lived and worked in Stamford during the war.

It was in the Fall of 1939 that Nestle transferred their staff from the firm headquarters in Vevey, Switzerland, to this country. Stamford was selected as the company's wartime headquarters for Western Hemisphere customers because, in many respects, it resembled Vevey.

The carillon, one of the largest in the world, weighs a total of 26,880 pounds. Weight of the bells ranges from 22 pounds, the smallest, to 4,144 pounds, the largest. Cast by the English bell manufacturers, Gillett and Johnston, the bells are temporarily installed atop an 85-foot tower in the rear of the 96-year-old First Presbyterian Church.

What had the church and Stamford folks done to be honored with bells which for centuries have signified peace, friendship, religion, and beauty? The answer is a story of international friendship.

Rev. Dr. George Stewart, pastor of the Presbyterian church, was among the first to befriend the visitors when they arrived in Stamford. Dr. Stewart offered them the use of his church and parish social rooms for prayer and for recreation. Since most of the newcomers were Protestants, they attended services in the church, just across the street from the Nestle offices. They used the parish rooms for rehearsals of their string orchestra and glee club.

"Their presence quickly won the hearts of the townspeople," recalls Dr. Stewart. "Their children went to

local schools, their men and women joined in community affairs. They enriched the city's cultural and spiritual endeavors, taking to themselves much of what we believe is the best in America."

Dr. Edouard Muller, Nestle president, was extremely pleased to see how well the office staff had become assimilated into the daily life of Stamford. As some employees and their families prepared to leave for Switzerland, after the war ended, Dr. Muller decided to thank Stamford by presenting the city with a carillon. He knew that it was a centuries-old custom in Europe to give bells as tokens of appreciation.

After Dr. Muller conferred with Dr. Stewart and other Stamford civic leaders, the Nestle firm ordered the Friendship Carillon. (There are about 40 carillons in the United States and approximately 170 in the world).

The Stamford set of bells differs from any other carillon in America. For example, on the outside of 26 bells are shields and inscriptions which perpetuate the glory of the Swiss Confederation, founded in 1291.

On the heaviest bell is the shield of Switzerland and on each of the 25 others is the shield of one of the 25 Swiss cantons. Inscribed on the respective bells are the name of a canton, date of entry of that canton into the Swiss Confederation, a religious symbol, and a description of the region to which the bell is dedicated.

The inscriptions are in the four languages of the small republic—German, French, Italian and Romansch. As an example, the inscription on the bell dedicated to the canton of Soleure has "Vox ego sum vitae; voco vos; orate venite." (I am the voice of life; I call you; come and pray.)

Eventually, the electrically-controlled carillon will be transferred to a permanent site in the belfry which will dominate the new Presbyterian church to be built in five years. A 20-foot-square Swiss memorial room with exhibits of Swiss history, tradition, culture, literature, and religion will be on the ground floor of the bell tower. This room, too, will be a gift from Nestle's.



GIRLS FROM STAMFORD'S SWISS COLONY examine bells of the carillon sent from Switzerland and presented to the First Presbyterian Church of Stamford.

The American Success Story*

Two hundred years ago the United States was a backwoods colony of an Old World country. Today we are the richest nation in the world. It is interesting to think of the causes which have brought this big change about.

We were once a nation of small farmers, trappers, independent tradesmen and craftsmen, each man working for himself and trading with others for goods and services which he could not produce himself. Eventually, some men decided they could produce more by using machinery, and began to save their money to buy manufacturing tools and equipment. They denied themselves luxuries to do this—and for strictly selfish reasons—they wanted a brighter future for themselves and their children.

Once they had saved enough money and bought the necessary machinery, these enterprising workmen hired other men to work for them in turning out a larger and less expensively produced output. These workmen owners were clever and hard-working, and figured out more efficient methods and machinery—all for the sake of profits.

Industrial output rose rapidly to higher levels. Thrifty owners continued to save from their earnings and profits, again by denying themselves. They bought more buildings and machinery; and built up larger industries. As the owners prospered, they paid higher and higher wages to the workmen they employed.

At the same time, their more efficient machinery reduced working hours. In 1860, the average work week was 69 hours—in 1940 it was only 41. While the nation's population went up four times, the nation's output of goods and services went up sixteen times. This increased output of goods has been shared by everyone in this country, from the workingman to the owner of the factory. We are all many times better off.

This big increase in wealth produced during these last 80 years was possible only because American businessmen had a good reason for working hard—the hope of making a profit.

This American success story goes on and on—yesterday, today and tomorrow. Thrifty workers save their money, and eventually buy machinery and set up a business of their own. So long as the hope of profit spurs men on to work harder and do a better job, and so long as American workingmen can save money and become independent, the United States will remain the most prosperous nation in the world.

*From the Digest of Industrial Relations, National Metal Trades Association.



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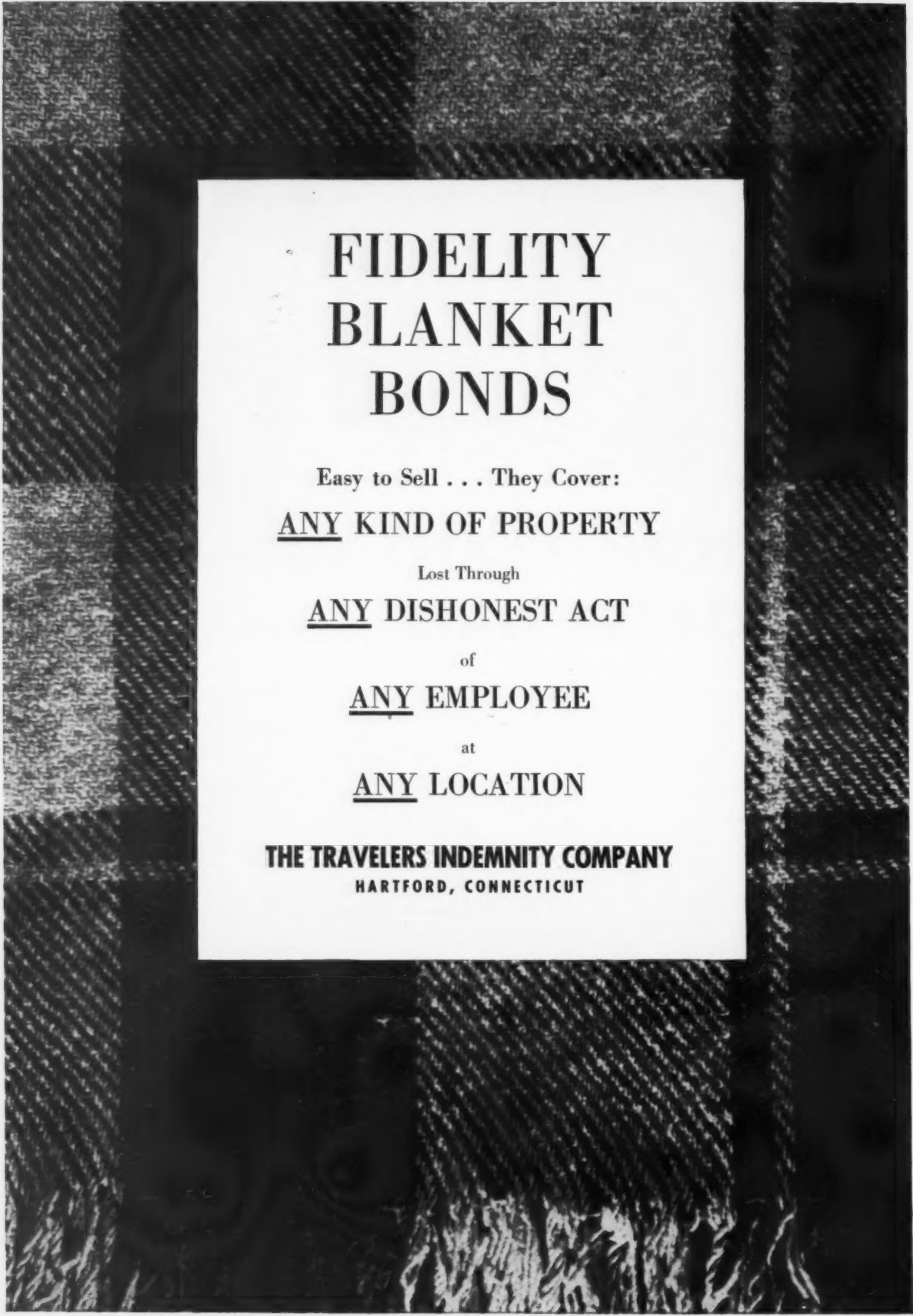
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NEWS FORUM

This department includes a digest of news and comment about Connecticut Industry of interest to management and others desiring to follow industrial news and trends.

CARL G. BAUMES, general office manager of R. Wallace & Sons Mfg. Co., Wallingford, was elected president of the Hartford Chapter, National Association of Cost Accountants, at the group's recent annual election of officers and directors.

Other officers elected were: vice president, Harris W. Tucker, The Comptometer Co., Hartford; vice president, Robert L. Tetro, The E. Ingraham Co., Bristol; secretary, Charles F. Margeson, The Henry & Wright Mfg. Co., Hartford; treasurer, Richard T. Horner, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, East Hartford.

★ ★ ★

W. WALTER WILLIAMS, newly elected chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, has revealed that the CED will continue its program of research studies in such subjects as economic stabilization, adequate supply of investment capital, management of the public debt, labor-management relations and others, originally started in 1942.

Succeeding Paul G. Hoffman, who has been chairman of CED since it was founded, Mr. Williams stated "The critical problems facing America, due to both domestic and foreign conditions, put our free institutions in increasing jeopardy and call for an in-

tensification of the objective research studies which CED has been conducting."

Mr. Williams, who has been active in civic and business affairs in the Northwest, will devote much of his time to CED activities. In Seattle he has been president of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Rotary Club. In 1946 he served as chairman of the city's community chest and in the same year was named as its most useful citizen. His CED experience goes back to 1943 when he was named as state chairman of the Committee's field development division. He has been a trustee of the organization for the past three years.

★ ★ ★

THE E. INGRAHAM COMPANY, Bristol, manufacturers of Sentinel clocks and watches, has announced the appointment of Robert H. Chirgwin as Philadelphia district manager, covering Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia and southern New Jersey.

Mr. Chirgwin was formerly vice president of the New Haven Clock and Watch Company.

★ ★ ★

ROBERT P. STACY, was elected vice president of The Connecticut Light and Power Company, Hartford, at a recent meeting of the company's

The Cover



MOST ANY WARM DAY in July, when the sun is shining, one can see similar settings on many Connecticut lakes like the one on this month's cover, snapped at Lake Waramaug by photographer Joseph Scalyea.

board of directors. He formerly held the position of executive assistant.

The appointment of Sherman R. Knapp as assistant to the president was also announced. Mr. Knapp was formerly assistant to the vice president in charge of sales, with offices in Waterbury.

A native of North Carolina, and a graduate of North Carolina State College, Mr. Stacy first joined The Connecticut Light and Power Company in 1927.

Mr. Knapp, who attended Cornell University, joined the firm in 1928 as a cadet engineer in Waterbury.

★ ★ ★

IN BRIDGEPORT, the results of a wage earners survey among employees of 40 local industries indicate that the majority of workers place "steady employment and job security" at the head of their list of preferences in a job.

Second, third and fourth choices were: "Quality of supervision, including temperament and personality fit-

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ness"; "opportunities for advancement"; and "increase in base pay rate."

The results of the cross-section wage earners survey conducted in March and April were announced by R. C. Oberdahn, director of industrial and public relations of the Manufacturers' Association of Bridgeport.

Of the sixteen items voted for in the survey the first four received more than one-half of the total preferences shown by those participating in the poll.

★ ★ ★

TO HONOR ITS EMPLOYEES who have served the company for 25 years or more, the Malleable Iron Fittings Company, Branford, recently founded "The Milestone Club" at a dinner meeting attended by the firm's 157 veteran employees.

President and general manager T. F. Hammer welcomed the group in the name of the company and presented to those with over forty years of service checks for \$100 and engraved watches. John E. Knecht, Jr., personnel manager, presented watches to the remaining members of the new club.

Four employees were especially honored for having served the company for over 50 years: Jacob Bauer, Charles H. Holsenbeck, George E. Marsh and Eric K. Smith.

It was brought out during the celebration that the Milestone Club members had contributed a total of 5,542 years of employment with the company.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS which will more clearly demonstrate the need for more adequate housing in the Stamford-Greenwich area has been undertaken by the Stamford and Greenwich Housing Authorities with the cooperation of the Personnel Association of the Stamford-Greenwich Manufacturers' Council.

Walter Raleigh, executive secretary of the Council said, "Industry has outgrown the local supply of housing and too many workers are living in inadequate quarters or are traveling a great distance to work. Management recognizes a real responsibility to cooperate with established housing agencies in the alleviation of inconvenience and hardship to its employees and the other members of the community."

Information which will be gathered and made available to the Housing Authorities will include income ranges, marital status of employees, the company's employment history, the number of workers who commute and the effect of the housing shortage on each industry.

★ ★ ★

CHANGES IN THE TITLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES of ten staff members of the Appliance and Merchandise Department of General Electric Company, Bridgeport, have recently been announced:

Carl M. Lynge, formerly manager of manufacturing, has been appointed



MEMBERS OF THE MILESTONE CLUB, left to right, Eric K. Smith, 52 years; C. Henry Holsenbeck, 55 years; T. H. Hammer, President and General Manager; Jacob Bauer, 50 years. George Marsh, who has served the company for 58 years, was absent because of illness.

manager of employee and community relations for both the appliance and merchandise department and the newly formed construction materials department.

Other appointments are as follows: J. W. McNary, manager of engineering and manufacturing; A. M. Sweeney, general sales manager; Charles W. Theleen, manager of sales; George B. Park, advertising manager; Arthur L. Scaife, manager of merchandising.

Albert J. Brock, manager of sales services; Dorsey F. Hines, manager of special accounts; George E. Mullin, Jr., home freezer sales manager; George D. Koblick, manager of apartment house sales.

★ ★ ★

THE APPOINTMENT of Allen A. Watson as sales manager of the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company was recently announced by T. D. MacLafferty, manager of marketing.

Mr. Watson, a graduate of Yale University, joined the Plainville firm in 1936. Since 1946 he has been manager of the company's branch plant in Norwood, Ohio.

He is a member of the Engineering Society of Cincinnati, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, National Society of Electrical Engineers, and the Society of Military Engineers.

★ ★ ★

FACTORY SPACE IN ABILENE, TEXAS has been leased by U. S. Time Corp., Middlebury, for the manufacture of clocks and watches, according to Patrick J. McFadden, director of industrial relations.

The new branch is the third to be established by the company since the close of the war. At Little Rock, Arkansas, 1,500 workers are employed in the production of alarm clocks, wrist watches and the world-famous Ingersoll watch. Another branch was formed last year at Dundee, Scotland.

Mr. McFadden revealed that the Abilene branch will service consumer outlets in the Southwest and West, and that it will be the first watch-making industry to locate in the area.

It is expected that 600 persons will be employed in the Texas plant, but that no reduction in employment or production is anticipated at either Middlebury or Waterbury.

★ ★ ★

JOHN M. OLIN, president of Olin Industries, Inc., has announced the appointment of George L. Dawson to the newly-created executive position of regional manager of Winchester

Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, an Olin division.

Mr. Dawson's appointment is a step in an organization program made necessary by the growth of Olin Industries, Inc., which was formed near the end of 1944.

Mr. Dawson was born in Alton, Ill., and received his early education in Alton schools and later attended the College of William and Mary and Washington University in St. Louis. He began his career with Western Cartridge Company. Subsequently he served as a staff member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, in charge of the instrument development section. In 1941 he was appointed assistant general manager of the United States Cartridge Company in St. Louis. In 1943 he became a staff executive of the Olin Corporation and continued in this position with the creation of Olin Industries, Inc.

During World War II Mr. Dawson was chairman of the Industry-Ordinance Committee and was a member of the Industry Advisory Committee of the War Production Board for ammunition and firearms.

★ ★ ★

ENTHONE, INC., New Haven, has announced the development of a new additive called "Actane" for use in acid dips prior to plating. This material is added to the acid dips used prior to plating, such as hydrochloric or sulphuric acid.

Its function is said to be the dispersal and removal of colloidal films from the surface of metals that may be deposited during cleaning and which cause the plate to be spotted, streaked, or stained. According to the supplier, the results are particularly beneficial for additions to acids for dipping of non-ferrous metals such as

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★ ★ ★

AN ERA OF GOOD LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS is the promise contained in the two-year contracts signed recently by Lodges No. 539 and No. 1557, International Association of Machinists, and the Stamford Division of The Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, which includes for the first time a specific "union-management cooperation program."

The keystone of the new industrial relations program is said to be that: "Both parties are convinced that a continuous effort of the employees, in respect to productivity, efficiency and quality of work performed will bring mutual advantage to the employees

Brand Names Foundation to receive the "Certificate of Public Service" for the 75 years the brand name, Remington Typewriter, has "held public confidence through unfailing integrity, reliable quality and fair pricing."

The coveted award was presented at a luncheon at the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, sponsored by the Brand Names Foundation. Only brand names which have been in continuous use for a half century or more may qualify for the award, which was created by the foundation to recognize the proven value of brand names to their service to customers.

★ ★ ★

EARL BUNTING, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers and



THE PIPE OF PEACE goes around the table at a meeting of representatives of the International Association of Machinists and the Stamford Division of The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, to celebrate the new two-year contracts which were newly signed. Left to right: A. Douglas Dalton, assistant general manager of the Stamford Division; Miles Twigg, president of the production workers' unit, Lodge No. 539; Floyd Perna, president of the skilled mechanics' unit, Lodge No. 1557; Weldon P. Monson, Yale & Towne's director of industrial relations and Jerome Y. Sturm, general counsel for the I.A.M.

and to the Stamford Division of Yale & Towne."

★ ★ ★

THE HARTFORD OFFICE of the Connecticut State Employment Service has reported the placement of 71 handicapped persons during the month of April, according to William R. Molan, manager of that office. Thirty-five of those placed were disabled veterans.

The total number of jobs obtained by the office during that month totaled 1176, or an increase of 284 over the previous month.

★ ★ ★

REMINGTON RAND, INC., Bridgeport, has recently been added to the honor roll of business firms throughout the country selected by the

president of the O'Sullivan Rubber Corporation, Winchester, Virginia, has been elected managing director of the NAM. He assumed his new post on May 1, succeeding the late Walter B. Weisenburger.

Morris Sayre, president of Corn Products Refining Company, New York, and 1948 president of NAM, succeeded Mr. Bunting as chairman of the board, and will serve in both posts to the end of the year.

Mr. Bunting became active in the NAM in 1945 as vice-chairman of its Distribution Committee, the purpose of which was to study and improve industry's entire distribution processes which had been disrupted by the war.

In 1946 he served the association both as a director and as a member of

its Economic Stability Committee—a group of some eighty businessmen and economists brought together for a six-months' study of public and private policies necessary to put the national economy on a sound basis. He was elected president of the NAM at the association's annual convention in December, 1946.

★ ★ ★

FARREL-BIRMINGHAM COMPANY, INC., Ansonia, has announced the appointment of Paul R. Oliver as West Coast manager, with headquarters at the company's office in Los Angeles.

Mr. Oliver has worked as service engineer for Farrel-Birmingham Company since 1942, and before that was employed from 1938 to 1942 by the American Can Co., and the Ankerite Paint Company in electrical engineering capacities.

★ ★ ★

PERMISSION WAS GRANTED recently to Whitney Blake Company, Hamden, for the erection of a new office and laboratory building, to cost approximately \$105,000.

The structure, which will stand at 49 Marne Street, will be made of brick and steel. The dimensions will be 80 feet by 182 feet.

Company officials expect that the building will be completed in the fall.

★ ★ ★

GEORGE W. MABEE, chairman of the board of directors of the National Folding Box Company, New Haven died recently at the New Haven Hospital at the age of 70.

Born in Ballston Springs, New

York, Mr. Mabee was the son of an executive of the National Folding Box Company. He joined the firm upon his graduation from Yale University in 1901. He was elected a director in 1904 and served as secretary of the company from 1904 until 1926.

He was a vice president in 1937 and in 1938 was elected to the post of president and treasurer. In 1947 he became chairman of the board, being succeeded as president by Walton D. Lynch.

He was a director of the National Paper Board Association, vice president and a director of the Carton Development Corporation, and was formerly a director of the Merchants National Bank.

He is survived by his wife, a daughter, three sisters and three brothers.

★ ★ ★

MORE THAN SIXTY MEMBERS of the Connecticut Personnel Association were guests of the Electric Boat Company, Groton, recently, on a guided tour through the plant. The tour included an inspection of the facilities of the industrial relations department, observation of the company's automatic pinsetting machine for bowling alleys, an Ebco offset printing press in operation, and a trip through one of the navy's most modern submarines, the Halfbeak.

Following the plan tour the group met for dinner at Air Holiday Inn, with Daniel Hurley, New England director of the federal mediation and conciliation service, as guest speaker.

The objective of the Connecticut Personnel Association is to furnish a medium for the interchanging of ideas and experiences concerning personnel

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WILLIAM J. BRIGGS, SR., assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of Plume & Atwood Mfg. Co., Waterbury, has been appointed director of public and industrial relations for the company's Waterbury and Thomaston plants.

Mr. Briggs has been in the company's service for 29 years.



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LESLIE T. GOODRICH of Bloomfield, who for nine years served as treasurer of Colt's Manufacturing Company, died at his home recently.

He resigned from his post in 1946, after serving the company for thirty-four years. Since that time he had headed a public accounting firm in Bloomfield, the L. T. Goodrich Company.

He is survived by his wife, three daughters, two grandchildren, his mother, a brother and a sister.

★ ★ ★

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, has announced the sale of its hinge and stamping division, located at its Bristol plant, to the Homer D. Bronson Company, Beacon Falls.

The former Root Company began the manufacture of continuous or piano hinges at the turn of the 20th century, and the production of these hinges became an important part of the early business of the company.

After that company was consolidated with the Veeder Manufacturing Company, and the manufacture of counting and computing devices developed, taxing the engineering and manufacturing facilities of the company, it was felt by the management that the hinge manufacturing operations should be disposed of.

The Homer D. Bronson Company is an old, established manufacturer of hinges, specializing in continuous hinges, and will be in a position to continue to supply the requirements of Veeder-Root's customers.

★ ★ ★

EUGENE E. WILSON of West Hartford and Dexter D. Coffin of Windsor Locks were named recently to four-year terms on the Connecticut Aeronautics Commission.

Formerly president of United Aircraft Corporation, Mr. Wilson has been a prominent figure in aeronautics for many years. He joined United Aircraft Corporation in 1930, becoming president of Hamilton Standard Propellers. In succession he headed Sikorsky Aircraft and Chance Vought Aircraft Divisions. He resigned last year as vice chairman of the board of directors of UAC.

Mr. Coffin, president, C. H. Dexter & Sons, Inc., has long been active in the development of Bradley Field in Windsor Locks. He became the president of the Connecticut Chapter, National Aeronautics Association in 1944.

THE FIRST COMPLETE TAX STUDY of Connecticut's tax structure was begun recently by a special State Tax Study Commission, headed by Professor Roswell Magill of Weston, noted tax authority.

The nine-man group has been created to work toward the reduction of taxes as much as possible and to adjust tax loads so that Connecticut will never be in a bad competitive ratio with other states. Fuller Barnes, president, The Associated Spring Corporation, Bristol, is the industrial representative on the Commission.

The committee's plans include the holding of public hearings on many phases of the state's tax structure.

Professor Magill, who is a former undersecretary of the United States Treasury, and a professor of taxation at Columbia University, has announced that Dr. John F. Sly, Princeton University tax expert, will serve as the committee's consulting adviser.

The committee, named by the late Governor James L. McConaughy, will aim to complete much of its work this year so that recommendations may be made before the 1949 General Assembly.

★ ★ ★

GEORGE HILDEBRANDT, vice president, secretary and a director of the American Hardware Corporation, New Britain, died recently at New Britain General Hospital.

He first joined the New Britain firm in 1920 as counsel and auditor. He served as a member of the Association's Finance and Taxation Committee for several years.

He leaves a son and several grandchildren.

★ ★ ★

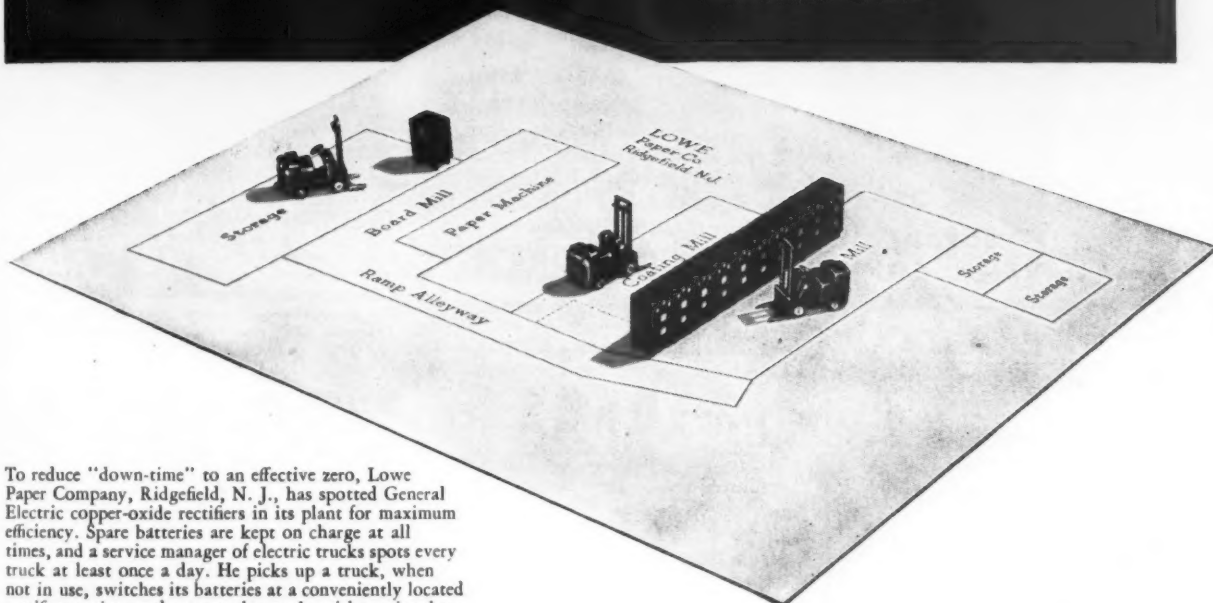
THE PROPERTY formerly owned and occupied by the Hartford Machine Screw Company at 460 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, has been purchased by the Arkay Building Corporation. Ralph Kolodney, Hartford dress manufacturer, is vice president and general manager of the corporation.

Mr. Kolodney revealed that plans are being formed to lease about 57,500 square feet of the property to house the Hartford Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue. Extensive alterations will be made to make the existing factory building suitable for office purposes.

CENTRAL RECTIFIER STATION *speeds heavy handling jobs*

FOR LOWE PAPER COMPANY

- Secondary station strategically spotted to handle trucks on separate routes



To reduce "down-time" to an effective zero, Lowe Paper Company, Ridgefield, N. J., has spotted General Electric copper-oxide rectifiers in its plant for maximum efficiency. Spare batteries are kept on charge at all times, and a service manager of electric trucks spots every truck at least once a day. He picks up a truck, when not in use, switches its batteries at a conveniently located rectifier station, and returns the truck, with no time lost.

LOWE PAPER COMPANY, manufacturer of Ridgelo Clay Coated Boxboard packaging, had a big handling job—involving bulky loads of supplies and heavy stocks of finished paper. For this big job, the company's solution was a fleet of platform and lift-type electric trucks, efficient spotting of General Electric copper-oxide rectifiers, and a fast-moving system of battery service.

Twenty of these trucks, working throughout the center of the plant, are handled by a bank of 15 General Electric copper-oxide rectifiers, centrally located for fast service. Two trucks, operating almost continuously in the storage building at the end of the plant, are kept close to their jobs by one General Electric rectifier, strategically spotted for efficiency.

Effective rectifier spotting goes a long way in the job of getting maximum work, maximum savings from electric truck systems. And the choice of General Electric copper-oxide rectifiers goes a long way toward squeezing operating costs down to the last cent.

We'd like to give you the dollars-and-sense picture of General Electric rectifiers. We'd like to tell you how leaders in all phases of industry have learned to depend on them for years of service with hardly any maintenance. Why not ask us to have a representative call on you? Or, if you prefer, just write for the free booklet, *Aids to Economical, Faster Materials Handling*. Section A4-588, General Electric Co., Bridgeport 2, Connecticut.

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FREDERICK G. RUSSELL, nationally known in transportation activities, and dean of industrial traffic managers in Connecticut, died recently at his home in New Britain.

Mr. Russell retired from Landers, Frary and Clark, New Britain, after 70 years' continuous service. He had held offices in the National Industrial Traffic Council, the New England Traffic Association, and was formerly a member of the traffic committee of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, Inc.

★ ★ ★

ALTHOUGH THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS has lauded the Taft-Hartley Act as improving labor relations "immeasurably", three proposals have been submitted to further improve its effectiveness.

Raymond S. Smethurst, NAM counsel, in a prepared statement for the Senate-House watchdog committee, said that industry-wide bargaining should be outlawed by Congress, but as alternatives he proposed:

1. Continuing to permit industry-wide bargaining voluntarily on a group basis.
2. Outlawing industry-wide strikes.
3. Subjecting any industry-wide agreements to the anti-trust laws.

★ ★ ★

"NEW DEPARTURE NEWS", employee publication of the New Departure Division, General Motors Corporation, has been granted an honorable mention award in the 1948 international industrial publication contest of the International Council of Industrial Editors.

The award was made "in recognition of exceptional accomplishment in achievement of purpose, excellence of editorial content, and effectiveness of design," in the form of a certificate received from the Council by William A. Garrett, the publication's editor.

The award was earned in competition with thousands of industrial publications printed by letterpress in more than one color. There are more than 5,000 such publications in the nation.

★ ★ ★

RICHARD L. WHITE, president of Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, completed 25 years of service with the company recently. He began his industrial career with the Western Electric Co. in Chicago.

When he became affiliated with Landers, he served as assistant treasurer of the Standard vacuum bottle division. On March 16, 1928, he was elected treasurer of the company, and was elected to the board of directors in 1934.

He was elected president on January 9, 1941, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Arthur G. Kimball.



THE NEW UNDERWOOD Sunstrand Adding-Figuring Machines are finished in a new two tone gray and black combination. A newly designed paper tear-off knife provides complete visibility for all the figures at all times. The machine is available with various column capacities and other features.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of Hanson-Whitney Industries, Inc., Hartford, has recently announced the appointment of John Benham as vice president of the corporation and assistant manager of its Whitney Chain Mfg. Co. division.

The appointment places Mr. Benham in direct charge of the division's manufacturing operations. He also is chairman of the division's operating board.

For years, Mr. Benham served as an industrial engineer with the Boston firms of C. L. Stevens Co. and Rath and Strong.

★ ★ ★

JAMES A. HEITZMANN, formerly vice president of Acme Aluminum Alloys, Inc., Dayton, Ohio, was elected president of the New Haven Clock and Watch Company, New Haven, at a meeting of the board of directors.

At the same time the board accepted the resignations of Paul V. Eisner as chairman and member of the board and of Max Taussig, as a member of the board.

In addition to Mr. Heitzmann, the present officers of the firm include

Albert H. Ham, vice president and treasurer; Fred A. Neumann, vice president and secretary; Edward O. Brown, assistant treasurer, and William H. Larkin, assistant secretary.

★ ★ ★

ALFRED PELTON WHEELER, president and general manager of Frank Wheeler and Son, Inc., Meriden, died recently at the Meriden Hospital.

A man of many interests, Mr. Wheeler participated in a variety of hobbies, including yachting and salt water life of all kinds.

A graduate of Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, he entered his father's manufacturing business in 1892, and for many years has been president and general manager.

He is survived by four daughters and four grandchildren.

★ ★ ★

FIFTY-EIGHT MEN, representing as many companies in a cross-section of the manufacture and distribution of machine tools in the United States, will "go back to college" for the industry's first summer sales refresher course at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, July 12 through 23.

These selected men, members of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association or of the American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, range from president and sales manager through sales engineers. Many are veterans of many years in the field of providing the basic tools of all industry.

The course, which will be conducted by Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell, will be directed by Harry J. Loberg, professor in the department of industrial engineering.

The following Connecticut industrialists will participate in the course: C. F. Sherman, vice president in charge of sales, The Henry & Wright Mfg. Co., Hartford; Robert E. Comstock, The Taylor & Fenn Co., Hartford; Robert T. Frisbie, Jr., The New Britain Machine Co., New Britain, and Matthew Dunn, The Hendey Machine Company, Torrington.

★ ★ ★

JOHN C. READY, deputy commissioner of factory inspection of the State Labor Department since 1937, died recently at the New Haven General Hospital. A veteran of labor activities in Connecticut, he had been a member of the department since July,

1931, when he was appointed to the post of a factory inspector.

A native of New Haven, he was educated in the public schools of that city. He started his career as a machinist and was considered an expert in factory inspection. Before his association with the labor department he had had considerable experience in administration and organization.

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The Story of Electrolux

(Continued from page 8)

While Electrolux is a factory principally concerned with the manufacture of vacuum cleaners, it has never for a moment forgotten that it is an integral part of the community in which it is located, a primarily residential community at that—the Town of Greenwich. It backs community efforts to beautify its parks, expand its schools, provide better recreation and living conditions. Through its house magazine, it is running a series of articles pointing up these facilities, and in keeping with its surroundings, Electrolux's ivy-covered buildings and beautiful landscaping look more like a well-kept college campus than a factory.

Not content with mere lip service to a very fine community, Electrolux folks take an active part in the promotion of community life. E. V. Ekman, Board Chairman, for example, established an industrial division for

the Greenwich Community Chest and served as its chairman during the first year, Works Manager, A. F. Murray, served during the war as a member of the Area War Manpower Commission, and is Chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Greenwich Chamber of Commerce. Harry Roos, Director of Industrial Relations, is a member of a great many local civic and charitable organizations, including the Greenwich Center for Child and Family Welfare, the Greenwich Re-employment and Rehabilitation Committee for Veterans and on the Board of Directors of the Greenwich Hospital and the Trust Company of Old Greenwich. Many other Electrolux members hold important positions in similar community organizations.

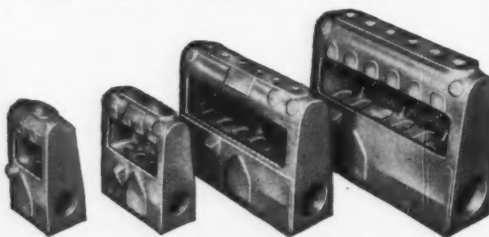
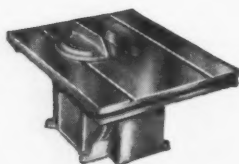
Plant improvements, employee co-operation and community goodwill combined, contribute toward a truly great industrial achievement in the "new era" of Electrolux production. They have helped produce a better quality cleaner and accomplish the near impossible in the face of heavy rising costs—the maintenance of the same retail selling price per unit for the past ten years.

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Profit Sharing Pays Off at Pitney Bowes

(Continued from page 10)

rounded program of industrial relations."

Then Walter Wheeler told the panel why he is confident that widespread adoption of profit-sharing plans would have a stabilizing effect on the national economy. Said he:

"Profit-sharing in some form is, in my opinion, the only means of tangibly demonstrating the partnership of capital and labor. . . . The rigidity of wages is one of the most dangerous things in our economy today. In the past, wages have lagged behind price and profit rises in periods of rising business activity. . . . Had payments to the mass of wage-earners—through widespread profit-sharing—moved up more evenly with increased production, rising prices and profits, and then moved down promptly with the change in trend, the adjustment of

the '30s would have been far more quickly accomplished and, in my opinion, the depression would not have been as deep or lasted as long. . . .

"In this post-war period of inflation a different situation has taken place. Largely due to strong union pressure, backed by mistaken government encouragement, wage increases preceded price and profit increases and added fuel to the fire of inflation. Perhaps we are passing into a period of adjustment, or perhaps not. At any rate, we are faced with another round of increases, and we know that once these increases are given they will be even more rigid than they were in 1929."

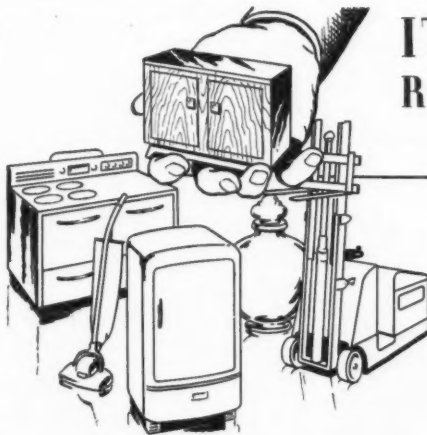
Skeptics Answered

Walter Wheeler is asked what would happen if Pitney-Bowes was compelled to reduce or suspend its wage-&-salary dividends. His reply: "I believe our employees would understand the reason. We would do as thorough a job of employee information as we did when we started the plan. Naturally, if such a period were prolonged, we could hardly expect

much stimulus from an inoperative profit-sharing plan, but I am convinced that the expectation of its being renewed would help us to get back on our feet. How could it do otherwise?"

Right now, the question raised by skeptics seems purely hypothetical, insofar as Pitney-Bowes is concerned: In Fiscal '47, the U. S. Post Office Department realized more than \$300 million from postage meter revenue (i.e., "metered mail" is now responsible for more than 25% of all U. S. postage revenue). Thirty-two of the 37 States having cigarette taxes have authorized use of a PB meter-machine that stamps an average of 30,000 packages an hour—and seals the cartons in the same operation.

Armed with these and other machines designed specifically for "wherever mail is important," Pitney-Bowes is turning to Central and South America and other postwar world markets. And in the forefront of this expansion are the employees who not only make, sell and service the machines, but share equitably in the profits they help earn.



We cordially invite your inquiry, without obligation, that we may thoroughly demonstrate our usefulness to you.

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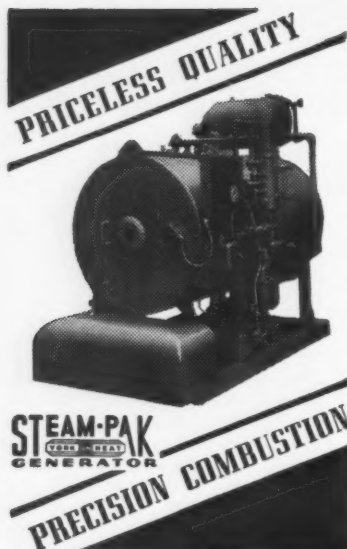
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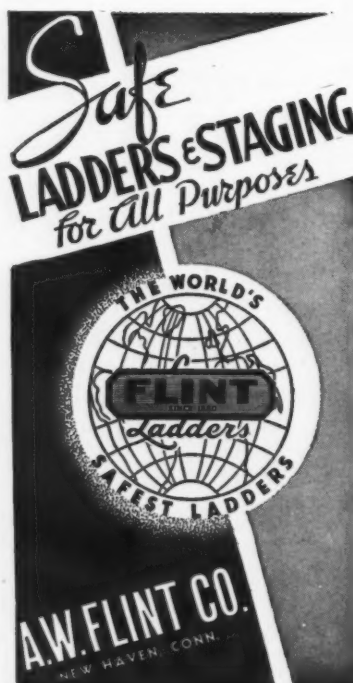
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The Success Story of Forty-Plus

(Continued from page 11)

has held positions of responsibility; that he possesses mature experience; that he has earned at least \$4000 a year (pre-war vintage) in an executive capacity; and that he has satisfied exacting membership requirements of character, dependability and reputation.

The Club is not an employment agency. There are no fees charged to the member or the employer. The Club is sustained by unsolicited, voluntary contributions. When a man joins the Club, he makes an initial contribution. At regular weekly meetings, the "hat is passed around" and a member contributes whatever he feels able. When a member leaves the Club on securing a position, he contributes whatever he feels is consistent with his moral obligation to the Club. Thus are the operating expenses of the Club provided for. The only other source of revenue is from alumni who wish to retain contact with the Club and continue to help support its efforts by small yearly contributions as Associate members.

Since its start in 1939, of the thousands of re-employment seekers who have inquired at the New York Club offices, more than 3000 have been invited to make application. Of these, only about two-thirds have been accepted into membership. In the nine years of the Club's existence, there have actually been placed over 1400 men in permanent executive positions to the satisfaction of themselves and their employers.

Thus, as the logical outgrowth of an illogical idea, the prejudice against calendar years, which at one time was a serious hazard to a man over forty, has produced the "Success Story" of Forty-Plus.

If you are the President, General Manager, Personnel Director, or other executive looking for the right man for the responsible position, Forty-Plus will assist you, as it has hundreds of other firms, in finding your qualified man, protecting you in the process from spending needless time and effort in combing the field. The man you need may be ready and waiting!

If you are an executive over forty looking for the right connection to utilize your experience and training, get in touch with the nearest Forty Plus Club and talk it over.

The Industrial Cafeteria— A Builder of Good Will

(Continued from page 12)

From among a group of Connecticut employers who have had experience with this development, 83% held that the benefits to management are sufficient to make them believe a greater part of industry will provide employee feeding facilities in the future. There are few subjects on which labor and management fully agree today, but the one question of in-plant feeding is one on which they now see eye to eye. (In a recent survey among personnel directors and local labor leaders, both groups pointed to the company restaurant as a factor in improving labor relations.)

Employee restaurants today are nearly always the responsibility of organization management. There are a few cases where operation of the restaurant is in the hands of an employee cooperative, but this type of operation is not likely to spread, because running a restaurant is not a job for amateurs. When management takes proper responsibility for the company restaurant, it has a choice of method of operation. Either it runs the restaurant itself, or it shares the responsibility with a professional restaurant management concern.

Among management men who have an opinion, more than half of them express a preference for the "contractor-operated" restaurant. This reflects a familiarity with such arrangements and a desire to have someone run the restaurant "who knows his business as we know ours." (Suggested reading on this topic, "Industrial Feeding", Crotty, publishers, 137 Newbury Street, Boston 16, Mass.) Naturally, the type of food service will depend on the number and type of employees, conditions, facilities available, as well as on the aims and desires of management. However, these forms of food service are open to management:

- (1) Vending machine service
- (2) Company-operated restaurant
- (3) Professional contractor-managed restaurant
- (4) Operation by labor union

The advantage of the company-managed cafeteria is that it gives direct control of personnel and service, however, putting the company into the restaurant business, which means the employment of a chef, experienced

restaurant manager, counter help. The manager must be responsible, under management supervision, for menu planning, food purchase, preparation and prices . . . and for the delicately balanced economics of such a feeding operation.

Running an employee restaurant is a specialized business.

Extemporaneous food buying, inexperience in storage, or mistakes in judging the requirements of any labor force may quickly lead to excessive costs. The professionally-managed installation, working closely with the organization management, integrated with, and carrying out, company policies, permits management to exercise its rightful responsibility to its employees in every phase of a feeding service. In addition, it benefits company wise, from the advantages of planned, large scale food buying, know-how in menu planning, and statistical experience in what different types of workers want, when they want it.

One of the larger professional restaurant contractors reported recently that while some employee restaurants are run on a self-sustaining basis, the recent trend is decidedly towards a non profit-making operation. Andrew J. Crotty, Jr., spokesman for this Boston firm, explains this trend by saying: "When the factory cafeteria was thought of merely as a convenience for employees, management expected it to pay its way. But since business has discovered that in-plant feeding has other benefits, notably in the field of employee-management relations, manufacturers show an increasing willingness to absorb part of the operating cost and find such expense more than justified on the balance sheet."

Some employee restaurants are run on a self-sustaining basis. The smaller organizations having a light load factor, usually absorb a nominal monthly service fee as a logical operating cost. The trend is decidedly towards a non-profit making restaurant operation with management recognizing that the many benefits accruing are worth the small costs involved. In certain cases these benefits have a value to management that warrants furnishing food to employees at actual food costs, the service of the cafeteria being entirely an employee expense.

Management is coming more and more to realize that it has an investment in the human machines, and that workers are human beings whose en-

thusiasms for the employers and products have a definite relationship to efficient production. The American working-man and woman, doesn't like being a cog in the industrial machine, designated by a number. He has competitive instincts, yearns to be "on the team", . . . challenged by his urge to get things done when he is recognized and appreciated, made to feel a part of things.

It may be fairly concluded that an employee cafeteria offers an inexpensive and far-sighted first step to many employers who recognize this new-day labor-management philosophy.

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FEDERAL LEGISLATION

By DANIEL B. BADGER

Attorney

ONE of the most perplexing problems of our democratic government is to be found in the sphere of federal expenditures and appropriations. Each year the size of the national budget becomes larger and the sums appropriated for operating the various administrative branches become more incomprehensible to legislators, businessmen, and citizens alike. In considering the fiscal affairs of our own state, with an annual budget of little more than 50 million dollars, the average businessman can perhaps understand the factual relationship between appropriation figures and the uses for which money is spent. But when a total budget of 40 billion dollars is discussed, with particular appropriation bills ranging up to several billions by themselves, the interested individual or group can form no independent opinion of the merits involved in reducing or increasing the sums allocated.

The result of this situation is that some of the most important decisions of state must be made in a vacuum, that is, by reference to broad generalities which often have no bearing on the real issues. Thus the size of the appropriation for the various defense establishments can be argued by most citizens and most congressmen only on the general principle of whether or not the military strength of the nation should take precedence over other needs. The particular economies which might be made within the armed service—substitution of new training devices, elimination of duplicated efforts, and the like—must necessarily be passed over in the general debate. Outside of the broad principles, almost complete reliance must be placed upon the opinion of the experts. And unfortunately, it is usually those same experts who have the most to gain from obtaining the maximum appropriation for their project.

Another factor which contributes to unrealistic consideration of federal expenditures is the circumstance that proponents of a particular spending project always take more interest in it and know more about it than the opponents. The industries and farmers and officials from the southern states in the TVA area can present a wealth of arguments and a united front in favor of a 450 million dollar steam power plant to be built by TVA at government expense. The industries and taxpayers of the rest of the country who must help pay for this project cannot marshal the same kind of uni-

fied pressure in opposition, and can merely object that the project is too expensive and an improper diversion of federal funds. They are able merely to oppose the principle of the appropriation in general terms.

Despite the announced aim of the Republican majority in Congress to cut the President's 39.7 billion dollar budget by at least 2.5 billion dollars this year, little or no progress has been made in that direction at the present writing. This situation received public attention early in May, when Senators Bridges, Reed, and Ferguson, issued a strong statement to the press concerning the so-called Rivers and Harbors appropriation bill. That pointed out that after deducting from the total budget the "untouchable items"—interest on and retirement of the public debt, government and relief of occupied territories, armed services and veterans administration—there remained about 13 billion dollars out of which must come some 2 billion dollars of saving. At that time, however, over one-half of the amount available for legislative economy had been appropriated, with a total saving of only 360 million dollars. At that

(Continued on page 37)

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EMPLOYMENT NOTES

By JOHN P. AHERN

Executive Assistant

THE Occupational Health Council of the Association has just issued in booklet form *Medical Facilities and Employee Group Benefits in Connecticut Industry*. The source for the study is two surveys made by the Association staff earlier in the year and brought up to date with current developments.

Part I of the report deals with medical facilities and is illustrated with charts based on statistics furnished by 386 manufacturing plants of all sizes. Under separate headings such subjects are treated as the size of space allocated for nursing and medical facilities, operating cost of the programs, type of services rendered and techniques used. There are interesting tables dealing with the number of visits to a medical department. Also treated is the small plant medical service in Hartford and a recommendation for in-plant training of industrial physicians. The Appendix carries the full detail of the contract between the doctors and the six Hartford plants supporting this unique group medical service.

The report should be extremely useful to management in formulating or expanding its medical program.

Part II of the study deals with the prevalence of cash sickness and other employee group benefits made available by Connecticut manufacturers on a private and voluntary basis.

An interesting fact developed in this part of the study is that over 75% of factory employees, whose companies participated in the survey, are insured against financial loss for non-occupational disabilities. Other breakdowns in the report show the distribution of cost for these benefits between employer and employee. Almost 50,000

employees of the 271,195 studied made no financial contribution.

In addition to the figures on group accident and sickness insurance, the scope of hospitalization, medical and surgical expense, and life insurance are included.

★ ★ ★

Excellent library material can be found in the *Issue of Compulsory Health Insurance*, a study prepared by the Brookings Institution at the request of the Subcommittee on Health of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

In its conclusion, the report states: "For the time being the National Government and many of the State governments may well devote their resources and energies to:

- (a) Research and development in the fields of public health;
- (b) Health education at the school level;
- (c) Teaching of preventive medicine;
- (d) Assisting in the acquisition of physical facilities and training of personnel;
- (e) Providing systematic care for the indigent and the medically indigent. In some States careful surveys of existing conditions will be required to furnish the basis for developing a comprehensive and coordinated program."

"... governments might be well advised to leave adult educational campaigns for the control and prevention of disease to the national, state, and local voluntary organizations which have been able to enlist the active cooperation of leading laymen in most sections of the country. It must be re-

membered that good health is not exclusively a matter of medical care; it also impinges upon causative factors that are non medical, such as food, shelter, vice and crime, transportation and industry."

★ ★ ★

The Committee on Prepaid Medical Care of the Connecticut State Medical Society recommended a service plan of prepaid medical service to be provided by a non-profit organization controlled by the medical profession at the meeting of the House of Delegates of the Society on April 27, 1948. The delegates approved the recommendation and authorized the formation of a committee to study and develop a non-profit service and indemnity plan.

★ ★ ★

Anyone interested in medical service plans should get a copy of The Monthly Labor Review, a publication of the U. S. Department of Labor for January, 1948 and read the article on *Medical Service Plans under Collective Bargaining*. This is a study of the non-profit, union controlled plans in operation in Philadelphia and St. Louis.

In discussing the employer approach to the plans, the author of the article says: "Employer attitudes toward medical service plans included in the survey may be summarized as acceptance on the part of some, 'wait and see' on the part of others, and opposition by a third group. In the ladies' garment industry where benefit plans have become standard collective-bargaining provisions, employer acceptance is based on the principle of industry responsibility for the health and welfare of its workers. In St. Louis, some employers were of the opinion that the medical service plan was producing a favorable effect upon worker efficiency and morale, and others were skeptical of its advantages and preferred to make up their minds at a later date. Employers who opposed the St. Louis plan contended that insurance would be cheaper, particularly since workers were not utilizing the facilities of the plan, and that employers were being denied equal participation in the administration and control of the Labor Health Institute. In their opinion, the cost of operating the institute would be the first object of employer attack in the event of a business recession."



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INDUSTRIAL Relations — Law

By FREDRICK H. WATERHOUSE
Counsel

THE quandary in which manufacturers find themselves as a result of the recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court under the Robinson-Patman Act and the Trade Commission Act will be with us for an extended period before settlement. These decisions have apparently invalidated certain features of two longstanding trade practices. Industry is at a loss to determine how it can continue the free flow of goods in open competition while under the constant threat of having what were considered proper competitive practices now de-

clared by the Federal Trade Commission as illegal. The first of these deals with the basing point delivered price system, and the second deals with quantity discount restrictions.

After the Supreme Court upheld the Federal Trade Commission in its determination that the Cement Institute and cement manufacturers had restrained and hindered competition in the sale and distribution of cement by means of a combination made effective through mutual understanding or agreement to employ a multiple basing point system of prices, the Federal Trade Commission pushed its advantage and was successful in getting at least one Circuit Court of Appeals to hold that even in the absence of any direct proof of concerted action, a manufacturer's individual use of the basing point delivered price system constitutes an unfair method of competition if he had knowledge that other sellers were using the same system. The underlying thought in these decisions seems to be that purchasers should be able to find price advantages, especially with relation to their proximity to the place of production. This attitude on the part of the courts and the Federal Trade Commission ignores the necessity of meeting a competitor's price in any particular area, especially in basic commodities where quality or other features are practically identical in the article under consideration. It seems to be the Commission's feeling that regardless of the type or nature of the commodity, those purchasers who are at or near the place of production should be entitled to buy more cheaply from that producer than from manufacturers who are located at some distance away. In carrying out this pol-

icy, the ultimate result would obviously be to create small areas of monopoly in and around the territory adjacent to the manufacturers' plant while shutting off the wider markets in more distant territories closer to another manufacturer's plant.

This philosophy and attempt at bringing about a change in business practices appears to develop from the desire of those now in authority to eliminate any sound business practice if they can evoke a theory on which such practice might conceivably result in a monopoly or what they consider to be a restraint of trade. Until recently, it was generally considered that only those activities and agreements which actually resulted in restraint of trade or discrimination were prohibited, and it was generally considered that trade practices which developed and continued true competitive conditions were legal. The problem now seems to be to determine some method whereby manufacturers can continue to meet competitive prices in markets distant from their plants. The basing point delivered price system made this possible, and some variation must be developed if American industry is to continue the advantages which come from mass production.

The other decision of the Supreme Court regarding quantity discount restrictions presents equal problems. Here again, it was generally considered and the law seemed to provide that quantity discounts were not in and of themselves prohibited or undesirable and should not be prohibited unless they actually resulted in injury or destruction of competition among wholesalers or retailers. However, the Court again predicates a finding of such injury on a *possibility* that such discounts *may* have such an effect. If this theory continues without legislative correction, it is obvious that quantity discounts are a thing of the past. It is difficult to imagine free moving trade in which the seller is prohibited from making such quantity discounts. Obviously, such a theory cannot persist. Eventually, we must return to permitting the use of normal trade practices and prohibiting their continued use only in those cases where they are actually abused.

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ACCOUNTING HINTS

Contributed by the Hartford Chapter National Association of Cost Accountants to stimulate the use of better accounting techniques in industry.

Fixed Asset Records

MANY medium sized manufacturing organizations still have the fixed asset records that they started with. These may consist only of schedules in which the total plant asset acquired each year are depreciated on a straight-line basis at a composite rate for each broad classification. The schedules may be supported by a chronological listing of the charges to the various fixed asset accounts which is adjusted for those sales and other dispositions that the office happens to become aware of. A small concern can get along with such a record, but sometime in its growth it becomes apparent that a detailed record of each item comprising the plant accounts is a necessity. This is best accomplished by the installation of a plant ledger and the earlier in the company's history this is realized, the easier is the task of such installation.

Using the machinery account as an example, the procedure in installing a plant ledger is first to get a book inventory of the items comprising the general ledger balance. If the listing mentioned above has been kept up to date it may be used as the basis for this inventory. It will usually be necessary to refer to vendors' invoices for a complete description of each item and other details. The existing depreciation reserve is then allocated to each item on an equitable basis.

Next, with the co-operation of the plant superintendent, a complete physical inventory is taken of the plant assets, including a complete description of each machine, its makers number and an estimate of its remaining useful life.

Then comes the job of reconciling the book and physical inventories. It will probably be found that items on the physical inventory not found on the book inventory were expended

upon purchase instead of being capitalized. Likewise there will be assets on the books not physically on hand because they have been scrapped or otherwise disposed of without proper adjustment being made on the books. After the differences have been reconciled the books should be adjusted to the physical inventory of the useful machinery actually on hand and not fully depreciated.

It will be found advisable to assign an identification number to each machine in accordance with either a de-

partmental or type of machine numbering system. This number is placed on the machine in some permanent way.

The final step is to post and balance the new plant ledger. Standard printed forms that may be filed in post binders are available and have been found satisfactory. Some prefer to have their own form printed on cards. Either record is flexible and may be filed numerically under departmental tabs. The lining up of the record by departments affords a ready basis for distribution of depreciation and maintenance charges. A master index of all machines by numbers and location in the plant ledger is prepared.

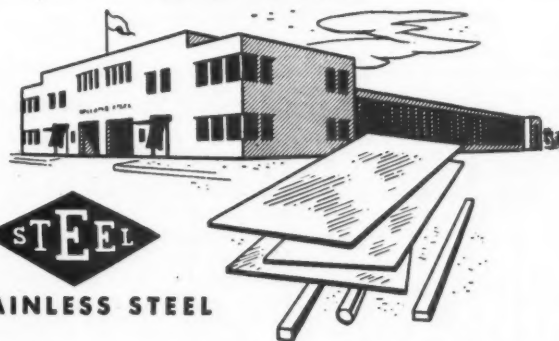
Some of the advantages of keeping a detailed record of fixed assets in a plant ledger are:

1. The management knows in detail the items making up the company's fixed assets accounts and the date of acquisition, cost and depreciation reserve on each item.

2. Depreciation charges can be computed more accurately since they are based on the estimated useful life of each individual asset adjusted from

(Continued on page 40)

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BUSINESS PATTERN

A comprehensive summary of the ups and downs of industrial activity in Connecticut for the thirty day period ending on the 15th day of the second previous month.

THE index of general business activity in Connecticut remained at an estimated 47% above normal in April, the level to which it has held for the past three months. A year ago the Connecticut index stood at +55%, the highest point since the end of the war. The National index for the month of April declined four points to an estimated 31% above normal, three points below its position last year. Apparently, business in this state was not as much affected by the coal strike as was business in the country generally.

In April the index of manhours worked in Connecticut factories was off fractionally to an estimated 61% above normal. Average weekly earnings paid to production workers in manufacturing industries fell off in April to \$54.21 from the \$54.94 paid during March. Most of this decline was caused by a reduction of one-half hour in the average hours worked per week.

The factory employment index in April, continuing the sideward movement of the last two months, stands at 44% above normal. Total non-agricultural employment continued stable in view of substantial gains in non-manufacturing groups which offset a seasonally expected drop in manufacturing employment. Again, as in March, employment increases were registered in the construction and trade groups.

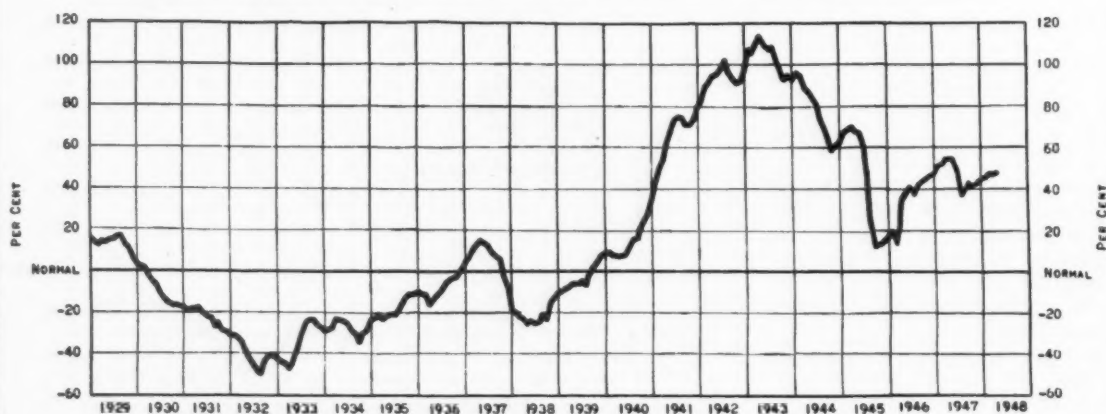
The index of freight shipments originating in eight Connecticut cities climbed nine percentage points to 42% above normal. A year ago this index stood at +54%, just four points under the post-war peak which was to be reached the next month. Following this peak, the index dropped off sharply in June, fluctuated irregularly at the lower level during the last half of 1947 but since has risen over twenty points this year. The New Haven Road ranks third among railroads having diesel equipment, thus

freight shipments in Connecticut were not too much affected by the coal strike. During the present wage negotiations with the unions of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen and Switchmen, all operations of the New Haven Road are under supervision of the Army as is the case with most of the nation's railroads.

The cotton mill activity index dropped two percentage points in April to 19% above normal. Despite this decline, the index is eleven points above the average for the past two years and higher than any year average since 1943. With the beginning of the war in Europe, both the average monthly cotton consumption and the spindle hour activity in Connecticut increased at a rapid rate reaching high levels in 1941. Because of war needs almost the same heights were maintained in 1942. As demands for the armed services were filled, activity declined and by the end of the war had dropped below the average for 1939. Activity in Connecticut mills has speeded up again this year probably because of premium prices on finished goods for immediate delivery and in anticipation of needs for ERP and armaments programs.

The value of total industrial production in Connecticut, according to The Hartford Courant (May 9, 1948), amounted to \$4 billion in 1947. The production of aircraft and brass products, each amounting to \$225 million, accounted for the largest share of the total. Textiles followed with \$205 million, hardware with \$175 million, machine tools \$145 million, and type-

GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN CONNECTICUT COMPARED WITH NORMAL



writers, ball bearings, and rubber goods with \$100 million each. With the index of business activity for the past three months holding close to the average for 1947 and with the impetus of ERP and the armaments programs, the value of our industrial production for this year may well be expected at least to equal that of last year.

Consumer credit in the United States has been progressively on the increase since the end of the war and by March 31 this year stood at over \$13 billion. This is more than \$3 billion above the pre-war peak reached in 1941 and about \$8 billion higher than the level of consumer credit which obtained on VJ Day. Installment credit on automobile sales alone accounts for approximately \$1.4 billion and has almost doubled in the past year. Taken by themselves these figures might suggest that the time to apply some credit brakes is approaching. This viewpoint is supported by those who feel that rapid growth in consumer credit gives rise to further inflation and therefore is not in the national interest. While in absolute terms consumer credit is now at an all time high and still growing it has not grown proportionately, however, anywhere near as much as has the dollar volume of business. For example, in 1939 consumer credit represented 8% of the gross national product, whereas at the present time it amounts to only 5½%. This would indicate that despite the rapid growth during the last two or three years, consumer credit is not high in relation to the expansion that has taken place in the national economy.

Federal Legislation

(Continued from page 31)

rate, total savings would amount to about 700 million dollars instead of 2 billion. When the Rivers and Harbors bill was reported out of the Senate Committee, it carried an appropriation of 708 million dollars compared to the 415 million appropriated for 1948. It was this action which the aforementioned Senators protested, arguing that a reduction of 200 million in the appropriation would meet "every urgent or important need and continue the

flood control and rivers and harbors programs at a rate consistent with the economic and financial needs of the country."

There are also now pending before Congress two bills which, though not directly affecting the every-day operations of business, embody objectives whose merits most will agree with. They also involve, however, large expenditures, now and in the future, and would, if enacted, perhaps result in even larger federal outlays than called for by the presidential budget for the coming fiscal year. One is the Taft-Ellender-Wagner House Bill, S-866, which has passed the Senate and which may pass the House before the end of this session. The objective is to encourage investment in rental housing by guaranteeing a return thereon, to provide housing insurance, to administer a low-cost housing program, and to grant money to states for slum clearance and redevelopment. Annual cost would be over 200 million dollars for the first five years and greater thereafter. The other bill is the Taft Bill, S-472, to provide federal aid to education, and which would cost 300 million dollars.

Industry and business, as well as all citizens of this state and of the nation, have an interest in each of these federal spending programs. Most of them are taxpayers and each has a stake in the economic welfare of the country as a whole. They must therefore continue to give attention to the way in which federal funds are spent. More often than not, opposition to appropriations will appear to be a negative attitude, but it should be borne in mind that opposition to excessive spending is in itself a constructive contribution. The legislation in question may have nothing to do with the immediate interests of those who oppose it. More than that, the legislation may be such as to win sympathy on broad principles. But when a measure calls for large expenditures, it must be viewed in its proper relation to other national projects which also call for a share of our resources. We must recognize that world conditions now cause a tremendous drain upon these resources because we have committed ourselves to a program of increased national defense and relief for other countries. We cannot, therefore, afford *at present* to engage in expensive projects at home, no matter how desirable they may appear in the abstract, if they are beyond our current means.



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BUSINESS TIPS

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Auditors' Certificates*

BUSINESS men find the form and content of auditors' certificates always of interest. Since auditors' certificates define the division of responsibility between client company and certifying accountant for the financial statements involved, business men read these certificates with more than ordinary care for the thoughts expressed and even the wording used. Following is a brief sketch of present developments after an introduction on the underlying principles which govern the form and content of auditors' certificates.

Underlying Principles. Public accountants who issue auditors' certificates are today governed by a number of well-established principles. In the first place, they make it clear that the reporting job is done by the client company. The public accountant sits in review and judgment, but he is called to review and judge only for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to what he thinks of the financial statements as prepared by the company.

Secondly, the public accountant's review and judgment is guided by generally accepted accounting principles,

that is, by practices or principles for which there is substantial authoritative support. These principles are necessarily broad enough to enable the countless individual enterprises to make such interpretations and adaptations as are deemed necessary in their particular circumstances. Generally accepted accounting principles furnish standards for procedure, but they do not standardize procedure.

Thirdly, in the conduct of his examination, the public accountant is guided by generally accepted auditing principles (standards). Certificates today state whether the examination was made in accordance with such principles. The specific steps taken (procedures used) in an examination are recognized as a matter of judgment of the individual accountant. These steps must, however, conform with generally accepted auditing principles (standards), which exist separate and apart from the exercise of individual judgment. In his examination of inventories, for example, the auditor must assure himself by reasonable evidence and approved methods that inventory prices were determined on a generally recognized basis. This is the auditing principle he is expected to apply. Just what detailed procedures he selects to gather the evidence, and the question of the adequacy of the information so gathered, are, however, left to the exercise of individual judgment.

Finally, if the public accountant has no reason to differ with the conclusions of the client company, and if he has made an adequate examination, he states in the certificate that the financial statements "present fairly" the position of the company and the results of its operations for the date and period covered. Such an opinion is referred to as "clean" or unqualified. If the public accountant takes exception to any material conclusion reflected in the financial statements, he states this exception in the certificate and "qualifies" his opinion accordingly. A qualification is viewed as a serious matter. If the exceptions taken in a given situation are such as to negative an overall opinion, the public accountant refrains from giving an opinion altogether. If a certificate is issued without an opinion, it is confined to a description of the examination made and the reason why no opinion is offered. Some accountants prefer to withhold a certificate entirely rather than issue it without an opinion, or even with a qualified opinion.

Current Practices. Two "standard" forms of clean or unqualified certi-

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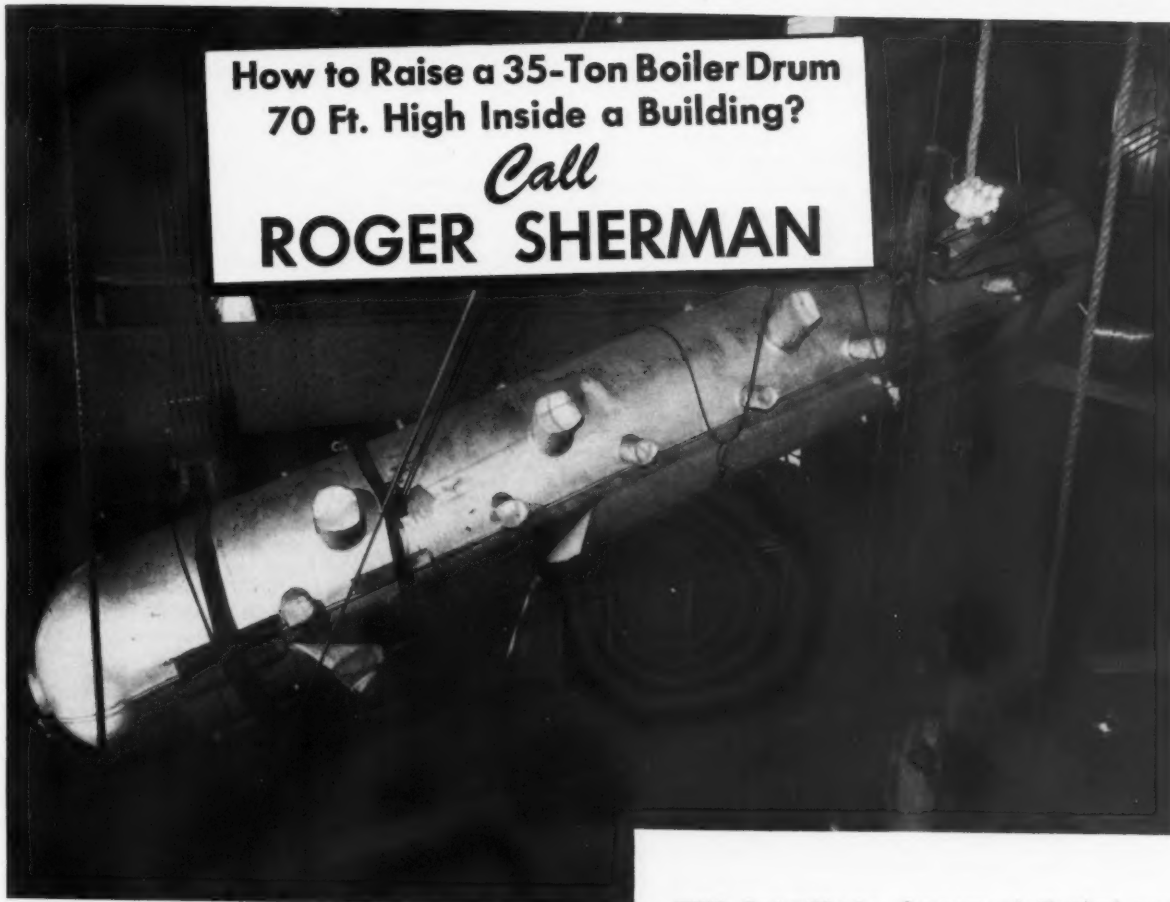
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cates in current use are discussed below.

Form I

Form I is usually presented in two paragraphs, the first for stating scope of examination (what was done), the second for giving opinion. In the illustration, the first paragraph states what was done: (a) examined the statements, (b) reviewed internal control

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system, (c) reviewed accounting procedures, (d) tested accounting records and other evidence, (e) performed the foregoing by methods and to the extent deemed necessary in conformity with generally accepted auditing principles. The second paragraph gives the auditor's opinion that the statements present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the companies as consolidated, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied consistently. An example of Form I follows.

"To the Board of Directors

Company:

"We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of at and the consolidated statement of operations and earned surplus for the fiscal year then ended, have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the Companies and, without making a detailed audit of the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records of the Companies and other supporting evidence, by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and included all procedures which we considered necessary in the circumstances.

"In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statement of operations and earned surplus present fairly the position of at and the results of their operations for the fiscal year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year."

(Firm Name of Public Accountant)
Date and Place of Issue.

Form II

In Form II, the first paragraph (a) names the statements examined, and (b) states that the examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing principles applicable in the circumstances and included such tests and procedures as were considered necessary. The second paragraph is the same as in Form I. Advocates of Form II state that in Form I, points (b), (c), (d) are necessarily included in point (e), and to leave them unmentioned makes for greater clarity. An Example of Form II follows:

"To the Boards of Directors

Company:

"We have examined the attached financial statements of Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards applicable in the circumstances, and included such tests of the accounting records and other supporting evidence and such other procedures as we considered necessary.

"In our opinion, the attached financial statements present fairly the position of at and the results of its operations for the fiscal year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year."

(Firm Name of Public Accountant)
Date and Place of Issue.

* This month's contribution was prepared by Associate Professor Harry D. Kerrigan.

Accounting Hints

(Continued from page 35)

time to time as conditions change. The distribution of depreciation to departments and cost centers is made relatively easy.

3. The adjustment entries necessary to record the retirement or sale of plant assets can be quickly and accurately determined.

4. The Treasury department is more apt to accept the depreciation deduction claimed since the facts to substantiate the deduction are readily available and the deduction is computed on more of an engineering basis. In addition, losses on disposals will be allowed for tax purposes, whereas under a composite rate such losses are not allowable.

5. A more accurate basis is available for determining insurance values and claims for losses are readily filed and substantiated.

6. A sounder basis is established for property tax purposes.

7. A complete list of machines by type and number is immediately available which has been found useful in establishing or revising a production control system and for other purposes.

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

EDITOR'S NOTE: This department, giving a partial list of peace-time products manufactured in Connecticut by company, seeks to facilitate contacts between prospective purchasers in domestic or foreign markets and producers. It includes only those listings ordered by Connecticut producers. Interested buyers may secure further information by writing this department.

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Aircraft		Balls		Bonderizing	
Chance Vought Aircraft Division United Aircraft Corporation (airplanes)	Stratford	Abbott Ball Co The (steel bearing and burnishing)	Hartford	Claireglo Mfg Company	Portland
Sikorsky Aircraft Division United Aircraft Corporation (helicopters)	Bridgeport	Hartford Steel Ball Co The (steel bearing and burnishing, brass, bronze, monel, stainless aluminum)	Hartford	Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The	Hartford
Aircraft Accessories		Kilian Steel Ball Corp The	Hartford	Bouillon Cubes	
Chandler Evans Division Niles-Bement-Pond Co (jet engine accessories, aircraft carburetors, fuel pumps, water pumps and Protek plugs)	West Hartford	Barrels		Maggi Co Inc (Maggi's)	New Milford
Warren McArthur Corp (Airplane Seatings)	Bantam	Abbott Ball Co The (burnishing and tumbling)	Hartford	Box Board	
Aircraft Electrical Testing Equipment		Hartford Steel Ball Co The (tumbling)	Hartford	Lydall & Foulds Paper Co The	Manchester
United Advertising Corp, Electrical Division	New Haven	Bathroom Accessories		National Folding Box Co Inc	New Haven
Aircraft—Repair & Overhaul		Autoyre Company The	Oakville	New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven
Airport Department Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division	Rentschler Field East Hartford	Charles Parker Co The	Meriden	Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville
United Airports Div United Aircraft Corp	Rentschler Field East Hartford	Bath Tubs		Robert Gair Co	Portland
Aircraft Tubes		Dextone Company	New Haven	Boxes	
American Tube Bending Co Inc	New Haven	Bearings		Claireglo Mfg Company (metal)	Portland
Air Ducts		Fafnir Bearing Co (ball)	New Britain	Connecticut Container Corporation (corrugated shipping containers and interiors)	Wallingford
Wiremold Co The (Retractable)	Hartford	New Departure Div of General Motors (ball)	Bristol	Folding Cartons Incorporated (paper, folding)	Manchester
Airplanes		Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp (ball and roller)	Stamford	Merriam Mfg Co (steel cash, bond, security, fitted tool and tackle boxes)	Durham
Chance-Vought Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp	Stratford	Bellows		Robert Gair Co (corrugated and solid fibre shipping containers)	Portland
Aluminum Castings		Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc (metallic)	Bridgeport	Boxes & Crates	
Eastern Malleable Iron Company The	Naugatuck	Bellows Assemblies		City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc The	Bridgeport
Newton-New Haven Co 688 Third Avenue	West Haven	Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc	Bridgeport	Boxes—Paper—Folding	
Aluminum Forgings		Bellows Shaft Seal Assemblies		Atlantic Carton Corp	Norwich
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91	Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc	Bridgeport	Bridgeport Paper Box Co	Bridgeport
Aluminum Goods		Bells		Carpenter-Hayes Paper Box Co Inc The	East Hampton
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	Bevin Brothers Mfg Co	East Hampton	M S Dowd Carton Co	Groton
Aluminum Ingots		Gong Bell Co The	East Hampton	National Folding Box Co Inc (paper folding)	New Haven
Lapides Metals Corp	New Haven	Gaynor Electric Company Inc (and buzzers)	Bridgeport	New Haven Pulp & Board Co The	New Haven
Aluminum Lests		N N Hill Brass Co The	East Hampton	Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville
Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company	Waterbury	Belt Fasteners		Robert Gair Co	Portland
Aluminum—Sheets & Coils		Bristol Company The	Waterbury	S Curtis & Son Inc	Sandy Hook
United Smelting & Aluminum Co Inc	New Haven	Saling Manufacturing Company (patented self-aligning)	Unionville	Warner Brothers Company The	Bridgeport
Ammunition		Beltin		Boxes—Paper—Setup	
Remington Arms Co Inc	Bridgeport	Hartford Belting Co The	Hartford	Bridgeport Paper Box Co	Bridgeport
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division	New Haven	Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown	Heminway Corporation The	Waterbury
Olin Industries Inc	New Haven	Thames Belting Co The	Norwich	Strouse Adler Company The	New Haven
Anodizing		Charles Parker Co The (piano)	Meriden	Brake Cables	
Conn Metal Finishing Co	Hamden	Bends—Pipe or Tube		Eis Manufacturing Co	Middletown
Apparel Fabrics—Woolen & Worsted		National Pipe Bending Co The	160 River St New Haven	Brake Linings	
Broad Brook Company	Broad Brook	Bent Tubing		Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (automotive and industrial)	Bridgeport
Artificial Leather		American Tube Bending Co Inc	New Haven	Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown
Permatex Fabrics Corp The	Jewett City	Bicycle Coaster Brakes		Brake Service Parts	
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co	Stamford	New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol	Eis Manufacturing Co	Middletown
Asbestos		Binders Board		Brass and Bronze	
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (gaskets, packings, wicks)	Middletown	Colonial Board Company	Manchester	American Brass Co The (sheet, wire, rods, tubes)	Waterbury
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake linings, clutch facings, sheet packing and wick)	Bridgeport	Biological Products		Bristol Brass Corp The (sheet, wire, rods)	Bristol
Asbestos & Rubber Packing		Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	Chase Brass & Copper Co	Waterbury
Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford	Blacking Salts for Metals		Miller Company The (phosphor bronze and brass in sheets, strips, rolls)	Meriden
Assemblies—Small		Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co	Bridgeport	Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
Greist Manufacturing Co The	New Haven	Blades		Thinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls)	Waterbury
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Small)	Hartford	Capewell Manufacturing Company Metal Saw Division (back saw and band saw)	Hartford	Brass & Bronze Ingot Metal	
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	Blankets—Automatic		Whipple and Choate Company The	Bridgeport
Auto Cable Housing		General Electric Company	Bridgeport	Brass Goods	
Wiremold Company The	Hartford	Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing & Finishing		Rostand Mfg Co The (Ecclesiastical Brass Wares)	Milford
Automatic Control Instruments		Glasco Finishing Co The	Glasco	Scovill Manufacturing Company (To Order)	Waterbury 91
Bristol Co The (temperature, pressure, flow, humidity, time)	Waterbury	United States Finishing Company The (textile fabrics)	Norwich	Waterbury Companies Inc (to order) (small sheet metal parts)	Waterbury
Automobile Accessories		Blocks		Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division	New Haven
Kilborn-Sauer Company (lights and other accessories)	Fairfield	Howard Company (cupola fire clay)	New Haven	Olin Industries Inc	New Haven
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake lining, rivet brass, clutch facings, packing)	Bridgeport	Blower Fans		Brass Mill Products	
Automotive Friction Fabrics		Colonial Blower Company	Plainville	Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport
Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown	Connecticut Blower Company	Hartford	Chase Brass & Copper Co	Waterbury
		Spencer Turbine Co The	Hartford	Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Brick—Building Donnelly Brick Co The New Britain	Castings—Permanent Mould Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co The (zinc and aluminum) Meriden	Controllers Bristol Company The Waterbury Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport
Bricks—Fire Howard Company New Haven	Centrifugal Blower Wheels Torrington Manufacturing Co The Torrington	Conveyor Systems Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The Hartford
Bright Wire Goods Sargent & Company (Screw Eyes, Screw Hooks, Cup Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, C. H. Hooks) New Haven	Chain John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck	Copper American Brass Co The (sheet, wire, rods tubes) Waterbury Bristol Brass Corp The (sheet) Bristol Chase Brass & Copper Co (sheet, rod, wire tube) Waterbury Thinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls) Waterbury
Broaching American Standard Co Plantville	Chain—Welded and Weldless Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport	Copper Sheets New Haven Copper Co The Seymour
Brooms—Brushes Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford	Chain—Bead Bead Chain Mfg Co The Bridgeport	Copper Shingles New Haven Copper Co The Seymour
Buckles Fuller Brush Co The Hartford	Chartered Coach Service Connecticut Company The (excursions a specialty) New Haven	Copper Water Tube Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport
Buffing & Polishing Compositions B Schwanda & Sons Staffordville G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington Hatheway Mfg Co The (Dee Rings) Bridgeport	Chemicals American Cynamid & Chemical Corp Waterbury	Cords—Asbestos General Electric Company Bridgeport
Buttons Hawie Mfg Co The Bridgeport	Chemicals—Agricultural Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury	Cords—Braided General Electric Company Bridgeport
Buttons John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck	Chemicals—Aromatic Edcan Laboratories South Norwalk	Cords—Heater General Electric Company Bridgeport
Buttons Patent Button Co The Waterbury	Chemicals—Aromatic Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven	Cord Sets General Electric Company Bridgeport
Buttons Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company (footwear, clothing and strap) Waterbury	Chemicals—Aromatic Nautaguck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (insecticides, fungicides, weed killers) Naugatuck	Cork Cots General Electric Company Bridgeport
Buttons Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury	Chemicals—Aromatic Nautaguck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co Naugatuck	Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic
Buttons Williamsville Buff Mfg Co The Danielson	Cherries John Magee & Co Incorporated Saybrook	Corrugated Box Manufacturers Connecticut Container Corporation Wallingford
Buttons B Schwanda & Sons Staffordville	Chromium Plating Chromium Corp of America Waterbury	Corrugated Shipping Cases Danbury Square Box Co The Danbury
Buttons Celt's Manufacturing Company Hartford	Chromium Process Company The Chromium Corp of America Shelton	Corrugated Shipping Cases Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc Portland
Buttons I. C White Company The Waterbury	Chromium Process Company The Nutmeg Chrome Corporation Hartford	Corrugated Shipping Cases D L & D Container Corp 87 Shelton Ave New Haven
Buttons Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The West Willington	Chucks Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Cosmetic Containers Eyelet Specialty Co The Waterbury
Buttons Patent Button Co The Waterbury	Chucks & Face Plate Jaws Union Mfg Co The New Britain	Cosmetics J B Williams Co The Glastonbury
Buttons Scovill Manufacturing Company (Uniform and Tack Fasteners) Waterbury 91	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Cotton Warren Corporation Northam Warren Corporation Stamford
Buttons Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Cotton Batting & Jute Batting Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville
Cabinets Charles Parker Co The (medicine) Meriden	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Cotton Yarn Floyd Cranska Co The Moosup
Cabinet Work Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Counting Devices Veeder-Root Inc Hartford
Cable—Asbestos Insulated Rockbestos Products Corp New Haven	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Cut Stone Dextone Co The New Haven
Cable—BX Armored General Electric Company Bridgeport	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Cutters American Standard Co (special) Plantville
Cable—Nonmetallic Sheathed General Electric Company Bridgeport	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Barnes Tool Company The (pipe cutters, hand) New Haven
Cable—Service Entrance General Electric Company Bridgeport	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth milling) 33 Hull St Shelton
Cages General Electric Company Bridgeport	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Standard Machinery Co The (rotary board, single and duplex) Mystic
Cages Andrew B Hendryx Co The (bird and animal) New Haven	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Delayed Action Mechanism M H Rhodes Inc Hartford
Cams Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook
Canvas Products Rowbottom Machine Company Inc Waterbury	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Dental Gold Alloys J M Ney Company The Hartford
Capacitors F B Skiff Inc Hartford	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Diamonds—Industrial Diamond Tool and Die Works Hartford
Card Clothing Electro Motive Mfg Co Inc The (mica & trimmer) Willimantic	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Dictating Machines Dictaphone Corporation Bridgeport
Card Clothing Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills) Stafford Springs	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Gray Manufacturing Company The Hartford
Carpenter's Tools Sargent & Company (Planes, Squares, Plumb Bobs, Bench Screws, Clamps and Saw Vises) New Haven	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Soundsciber Corporation The New Haven
Carpets and Rugs Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co Thompsonville	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Die & Tool Makers Parsons Tool Inc New Britain
Carpet Lining Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Die Castings Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave West Haven
Casket Trimmings Bridgeport Casket Hardware Co The Bridgeport	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Die Casting Dies ABA Tool & Engineering Co Manchester
Casters Bassick Company The (Industrial and General) Bridgeport	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Parker Stamp Works Inc The Hartford
Casters—Industrial George P Clark Co Windsor Locks	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Weimann Bros Mfg Co The Derby
Castings Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co The (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum) Meriden	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Die Castings (Aluminum & Zinc) Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
Castings Charles Parker Co The (gray iron) Meriden	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Die-Heads—Self Opening Eastern Machine Screw Corp The Truman & Barclay Sts New Haven
Castings Eastern Malleable Iron Company The (malleable iron, Z metal and alloy) Naugatuck	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Geometric Tool Co The New Haven
Castings Gillette-Vibber The (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum, also Bronze Bushing Stock) New London	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Dies American Standard Co Plantville
Castings John M Russell Mfg Co Inc (brass, bronze and aluminum) Naugatuck	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The 141 Brewery St New Haven
Castings Malleable Iron Fittings Co (malleable iron and steel) Branford	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Parker Stamp Works Inc The (for plastics and die castings) Hartford
Castings McLagon Foundry Co (gray iron) New Haven	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Dies and Die Sinking Consolidated Industries West Cheshire
Castings Newton-New Haven Co (zinc and aluminum) 688 Third Ave West Haven	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Dish Washing Machines Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
Castings Philbrick-Rooth & Spencer Inc (gray iron) Hartford	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Disk Harrows Orkil Inc—Cutaway Harrow Division Higganum
Castings Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass & Bronze) Waterbury 91	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	Displays Sawyer Display Corp Stamford
Castings Seasons Foundry Co The (gray iron) Bristol	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	(Adv.)
Castings Union Mfg Co (gray iron) New Britain	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	
Castings Waterbury Foundry Company The (highway & sash weights) Waterbury	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	
Castings Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (gray iron and brass) Middletown	Chucks—Power Operated Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford	

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Door Closers
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp New Britain
Sargent & Company New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Dowel Pins
Allen Manufacturing Co The Hartford

Drafting Accessories
Joseph Merritt & Co Hartford

Draperies
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

Drilling Machines
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The (sensitive) Hartford

Drop Forgings
Atwater Mfg Co Plantsville
Blakeslee Forging Co The Plantsville
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The Bridgeport
Capwell Mfg Company Hartford
Consolidated Industries West Cheshire
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

Druggists' Rubber Sundries
Goodyear Rubber Sundries Inc (Guardian "Plasti-Clear," baby pants, crib sheets & bibs, household aprons, raincoats, scarves & hoods, shower curtains, etc.) New Haven
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

Dust Collecting Systems
Connecticut Blower Company Plainville

Edged Tools
Collins Co The (axes and other edged tools) Collinsville

Elastic Webbing
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

Electric Appliances
General Electric Company Bridgeport
Silex Co The 80 Pliny St Hartford

Electric Cables
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Electric Circuit Breakers
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The Plainville

Electric-Commutators & Segments
Cameron Elec Mfg Co The (rewinding motors) Ansonia

Electric Cord & Cord Sets
Accurate Insulated Wire Corp New Haven

Electric Cords
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Electric Eye Control
United Cinephone Corporation Torrington

Electric Fixture Wire
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Electric Hand Irons
Winsted Hardware Mfg Co (trade mark "Durability") Winsted

Electric Insulation
Case Brothers Inc Manchester
Rogers Corporation The Manchester

Electric Knife Switches
Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc The New Haven

Electrical Outlet and Switch Boxes, and Covers
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Electric Panel Boards
Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The Plainville

Electric Safety Switches
Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The Plainville

Electric Signs
United Advertising Corp New Haven

Electric Specialties
Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc The New Haven

Electric Time Controls
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook

Electric Timepieces
New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (automobile and alarm) New Haven

Electric Wire
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Electrical Circuit Breakers
Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford

Electrical Conduit Fittings & Grounding Specialties
Gillette-Vibber Company The New London

Electrical Control Apparatus
Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The Plainville

Electrical Goods
A C Gilbert Co New Haven

Electrical Motors
U S Electrical Motors Inc Milford

Electrical Recorders
Bristol Co The Waterbury

Electrical Relays and Controls
Allied Control Co Plantsville

Electronic Equipment
Airadio Incorporated Stamford

Electronics
Crystal Research Laboratories Inc Hartford
Gray Manufacturing Company The Hartford
United Cinephone Corporation Torrington

Electroplating
National Sherardizing & Machine Co Hartford

Waterbury Plating Company
Electroplating—Equipment & Supplies Waterbury

Enthone Inc
MacDermid Incorporated New Haven

Electrotypes
W T Barnm & Co Inc (all classes) New Haven

Elevators
Eastern Machinery Co The (passenger and freight) New Haven

General Elevator Service Co
Enameling Hamden

Conn Metal Finishing Co
Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The (including wrinkle finishes) Hartford

Waterbury Plating Company
Enameling and Finishing Waterbury

Clairglow Mfg Co
Engines Portland

Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div
United Aircraft Corp (aircraft) East Hartford

Wolverine Motor Works Inc
(diesel stationary marine) Bridgeport

Envelopes
Curtis 1000 Inc Hartford
United States Envelope Company, Division Hartford

Exhibits
Sawyer Display Corp Stamford

Extractors—Tap
Walton Company The West Hartford

Eyelets
L C White Company The Waterbury

Platt Bros & Co The
P O Box 1030 Waterbury

Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The
Waterbury 91

Scovill Manufacturing Company
Waterbury

Fans—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Fasteners—Slide & Snap
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington

Scovill Manufacturing Company
(Snap) Waterbury 91

Felt
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (mechanical, cut parts) Middletown

Felt—All Purpose
American Felt Co (Mills & Cutting Plant) Glenville

Chas W. House & Sons Inc
(Mills & Cutting Plant) Unionville

Ferrules
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Fibre Board
Case Brothers Inc Manchester
C H Norton Co The North Westchester
Rogers Corporation (Specialty) Manchester

File Cards
Standard Card Clothing Co The Stafford Springs

Film Spools
Watkins Manufacturing Co Inc Milford

Finger Nail Clippers
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia

Firearms
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
Remington Arms Co Inc Bridgeport
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc New Haven

Fire Hose
Fabrics Fire Hose (municipal and industrial) Sandy Hook

Fireplace Goods
American Windshield & Specialty Co The 881 Boston Post Road Milford

John P Smith Co The
(screens) 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Fireproof Floor Joists
Dextone Co The New Haven

Fireworks
M Backes' Sons Inc Wallingford

Fishing Tackle
Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (lines) East Hampton

H C Cook Co The
32 Beaver St Ansonia

Horton Mfg Co The
(reels, rods, lines) Bristol

Jim Harvey Div
Local Industries Inc (nets, lures) Lakeville

Flashlights
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc New Haven

Flashlights and Radio Batteries
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division Olin Industries Inc New Haven

Floor & Ceiling Plates
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co The New Britain

Gaynor Electric Company Inc
Bridgeport

Fluorescent Lighting Equipment
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The Willimantic
Wiremold Company The Hartford

Food Mixers—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Forgings
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale
Heppenstall Co (all kinds and shapes) Bridgeport

Foundries
Sessions Foundry Co The (iron) Bristol
Union Mfg Co (gray iron) New Britain
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (iron, brass, aluminum and bronze) Middletown

Foundry Riddles
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Furnaces
Norwalk Airconditioning Corp The (warm air oil fired) South Norwalk

W S Rockwell Company
(Industrial) Fairfield

Furnace Linings
Mullite Refractories Co The Shelton

Furniture Pads
Gilman Brothers Company The Gilman

Fuse Blocks
Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc The New Haven

Fuses—Plug and Cartridge
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Gage Blocks
Fonda Gage Company (Fonda lifetime-carbide and steel) Stamford

Galvanizing
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

Galvanizing & Electrical Plating
Gillette-Vibber Co The New London

Gaskets
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (from all materials) Middletown

Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc
The Bridgeport

Gauges
American Standard Co Plantsville
Bristol Co The (pressure and vacuum—recording automatic control) Waterbury

Fonda Gage Company
(special) Stamford

Helicoid Gage Division
American Chain & Cable Co Inc Bridgeport

Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc
Bridgeport

Gears and Gear Cutting
Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford

Glass and China
Rockwell Silver Co The (silver decorated) Meriden

Glass Blowing
Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven

Glass Coffee Makers
Silex Co The 80 Pliny St Hartford

Glass Cutters
Fletcher Terry Co The Box 415 Forestville

Glass Processing
Woodbury Glass Company Inc Box 8 East Hartford

Golf Equipment
Horton Mfg Co The (clubs, shafts, balls, bags) Bristol

Governors
Pickering Governor Co The (speed regulating, centrifugal, hydraulic) Portland

Greeting Cards
A D Steinback & Sons Inc New Haven

Grinding
Centerless Grinding Co Inc The (Precision custom grinding; centerless, cylindrical, surfaces, internal and special) 19 Staples St Bridgeport

Hartford Special Machinery Co
The (gears, threads, cams and splines) Hartford

Grinding Machines
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam) Waterbury

Grommets
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass and zinc) Waterbury

Hand Tools
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The (nail pullers, scout axes, box opening tools, trowels, coping saws, putty knives) Bridgeport

James J Ryan Tool Works
The (screw drivers, machinists' punches, cold chisels, scratch awls and nail sets) Southington

Peck Stow & Wilcox Co
The (Bit braces, chisels, dividers, draw knives, hammers, pliers, squares, snips, wrenches) Southington (Adv.)

I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

Hardware
 Bassick Company The (Automotive) Bridgeport
 P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp (Builders) New Britain
 Sargent & Company New Haven
 Wilcox, Crittenden & Co Inc (marine heavy and industrial) Middletown
 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The (builders) Stamford

Hardware—Marine & Bus
 Rostand Mfg Co The Milford

Hardware—Trailer Cabinet
 Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

Hardware, Trunk & Luggage
 Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
 J H Sessions & Son Bristol
 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Hat Machinery
 Doran Bros Inc Danbury

Health, Surgical & Orthopedic Supports
 Berger Brothers Company The (custom made for back, breast and abdomen) New Haven

Heat Treating
 A F Holden Co The 52 Richard St West Haven
 Bennett Metal Treating Co The 1945 New Britain Ave Elmwood
 Driscoll Wire Company The Shelton
 New Britain-Gridley Machine Division
 The New Britain Machine Co New Britain
 Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The 296 Homestead Ave Hartford

Heat-Treating Equipment
 A F Holden Company The 52 Richard Street West Haven (Main Plant)
 Autoyre Company The Oakville
 Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The (commercial) 2996 Homestead Ave Hartford
 Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Heat Treating Salts and Compounds
 A F Holden Company The 52 Richard Street West Haven

Heating Apparatus
 Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co Bridgeport

Heavy Chemicals
 Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acids and aniline oil) Naugatuck

Hex-Socket Screws
 Bristol Company The Waterbury

Highway Guard Rail Hardware
 Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

Hinges
 Homer D Bronson Company Beacon Falls

Hobs and Hobbings
 ABA Tool & Engineering Co Manchester

Hoists and Trolleys
 Union Mfg Company New Britain

Home Laundry Equipment
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

Hose Supporter Trimmings
 Hawie Mfg Co The (So-Lo Grip Tabs) Bridgeport

Hospital Signal Systems
 Connecticut Telephone & Electric Division of Great American Industries Inc Meriden

Hot Water Heaters
 Petroleum Heat & Power Co (Instantaneous domestic oil burner) Stamford

Hydraulic Brake Fluids
 Eis Manufacturing Co Middletown

Industrial Finishes
 Chemical Coatings Corporation Rocky Hill
 Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co Stamford

Industrial and Marking Tapes
 Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

Industrial Refrigeration
 Bowser Inc Refrigeration Division (Specialists) Terryville

Infra-Red Equipment
 Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The Hartford

Insecticides
 American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp Waterbury
 Darworth Incorporated ("Coracide" DDT Dispenser) DDT Simsbury

Insecticide Bomb
 Bridgeport Brass Company (Aer-a-sol) Bridgeport

Insulated Wire Cords & Cable
 Kerite Insulated Wire & Cable Co Inc The Seymour

Instruments
 Bristol Company The Waterbury
 J-B-T Instruments Inc (Electrical and Temperature) New Haven

Insulation
 Gilman Brothers Co The Gilman

Insulating Refractories
 Mullite Refractories Co The Shelton

Inter-Communications Equipment
 Connecticut Telephone & Electric Division of Great American Industries Inc Meriden

Ironing Machines—Electric
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

Jacquard
 Case Brothers Inc Manchester

Japanning
 J H Sessions & Son Bristol

Jig Borer
 Moore Special Tool Co (Moore) Bridgeport

Jig Boring
 American Standard Co Plantsville
 Parsons Tool Inc New Britain

Jig Grinder
 Moore Special Tool Co (Moore) Bridgeport

Jigs and Fixtures
 American Standard Co Plantsville

Jointing
 Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (compressed sheet) Bridgeport

Key Blanks
 Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
 Graham Mfg Co The Derby
 Sargent & Company New Haven
 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Labels
 J & J Cash Inc (Woven) South Norwalk
 Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (for rubber articles) Naugatuck

Label Moisteners
 Better Packages Inc Shelton

Laboratory Equipment
 Bowser Inc Refrigeration Division Terryville

Laboratory Supplies
 Eastern Industries Inc New Haven

Lacquers & Synthetic Enamels
 Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven

Chemical Coatings Corporation
 Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co Rocky Hill
 Stamford

Ladders
 A W Flint Co 196 Chapel St New Haven

Lamp Shades
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

Lathes
 Verplex Company The Essex

Leather
 Bullard Company The (vertical turret cutmaster and Multi-Au-Matic, vertical multi-spindle) Bridgeport

Leather
 Herman Roser & Sons Inc (Genuine Pigskin) Glastonbury

Geo A Shepard & Sons Co The (sheepskin, shoe upper, garment, grain and suede) Bethel

Leather Dog Furnishings
 Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven

Leather Goods Trimmings
 G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington

Leather, Mechanical
 Auburn Manufacturing Company The (packings, cubs, washers, etc.) Middletown

Letterheads
 Lehman Brothers Inc (designers, engravers, lithographers) New Haven

Lighting Accessories—Fluorescent
 General Electric Company Norfolk

Lights—Trouble
 General Electric Company Bridgeport

Lighting Equipment
 Miller Co The (Miller, Duplexalite, Ivanhoe) Meriden

Waterbury Companies Inc
 Waterbury

Lighting Protection
 Edward H Brown Hartford & New Haven

Lithography
 Kellogg & Bulkeley A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc Hartford

New Haven Printing Company The
 New Haven

Locks—Banks
 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Locks—Builders
 P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp New Britain
 Sargent & Company New Haven
 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Locks—Cabinet
 Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

Excelsior Hardware Co The
 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Locks—Special Purpose
 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Locks—Suit-Case and Trimmings
 Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

Excelsior Hardware Co The
 Stamford

Locks—Trunk
 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

Excelsior Hardware Co The
 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The (and suitcase) Stamford

Locks—Zipper
 Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

Loom—Non-Metallic
 Wiremold Company The Hartford

Luggage Fabric
 Falls Company The Norwich

Lumber & Millwork Products
 City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc Bridgeport

Machinery
 Fenn Manufacturing Company The (Special) Hartford
 Globe Tapping Machine Company (dial type drilling and tapping) Bridgeport
 Hallden Machine Company The (mill) Thomaston
 Peck Stow & Wilcox Co The (Machines & tools for sheet metal fabrication—manually & power operated) Southington

Machinery (Continued)
 Standard Machinery Co The (bookbinders) Mystic
 Torrington Manufacturing Co The (mill) Torrington

Machine Bases
 State Welding Co The (Fabricated Steel & Salvage of Broken Castings) Hartford

Machine Work
 Fenn Manufacturing Company The (precision parts) Hartford
 Grandahl Tool and Machine Company Hartford
 Hartford Special Machinery Co The (contract work only) Hartford
 National Sherardizing & Machine Co (job) Hartford
 Parker Stamp Works Inc The (Special) Hartford

Swan Tool & Machine Co The
 Torrington Manufacturing Co The (special rolling mill machinery) Torrington

Machines
 Campbell Machine Div American Chain & Cable Co Inc (cutting & nibbling) Bridgeport
 Patent Button Company The Waterbury
 Special Devices Inc (Special, new developments, engineering, design and construction) Berlin

Machines—Automatic
 A H Nilson Mach Co The (Special) Bridgeport

Machines—Automatic Chucking
 New Britain-Gridley Machine Division
 The New Britain Machine Co (multiple spindle and double end) New Britain

Machines—Automatic Screw
 New Britain-Gridley Machine Division
 The New Britain Machine Co (single and multiple spindle) New Britain

Machines—Forming
 A H Nilson Mach Co The (four-slide wire and ribbon stock) Bridgeport

Machines—Paper Ruling
 John McAdams & Sons Inc Norwalk

Machines—Precision Boring
 New Britain-Gridley Machine Division
 The New Britain Machine Co New Britain

Machines—Slotting
 Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The (screw head) Waterbury

Machines—Thread Rolling
 Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

Machines—Well Drilling
 Consolidated Industries West Cheshire

Machinery—Bolt and Nut
 Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

Machinery—Cold Heading
 Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

Machinery Dealers & Rebuilders
 Botwinik Brothers New Haven
 J L Lucas and Son Fairfield

Machinery—Metal-Working
 Bristol Metal-working Equipment Hartford
 Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury

Machinery—Nut
 Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The (forming and tapping) Waterbury

Machinery—Screw and Rivet
 Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury (Advt.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Machinery—Wire Drawing
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The Waterbury
Mail Boxes, Apartment & Residential
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
Mailing Machines
Pitney-Bowes Inc Stamford
Manganese Bronze Ingot
Whipple and Choate Company Bridgeport
Marine Engines
Kilborn-Sauer Company (running lights and searchlights) Fairfield
Lathrop Engine Co The Mystic
Marine Equipment
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown
Marine Reverse Gears
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The New Haven
Marking Devices
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The New Haven
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (steel) Hartford
Matrices
W T Barnum & Co Inc New Haven
Mattresses
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville
Waterbury Mattress Co Waterbury
Mechanical Assemblies—Small
M H Rhodes Inc Hartford
Mechanical Specialties
Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc The New Haven
Mechanics Hand Tools
Bridgeport Hdwy Mfg Corp The (screw drivers, wrenches, pliers, cold chisels, hammers, auto repair tools) Bridgeport
Metal Cleaners
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury
Metal Cleaning Machines
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
Metal Finishes
Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co Bridgeport
Metal Finishing
National Sherardizing & Machine Co Hartford
Waterbury Plating Company Waterbury
Metal Goods
Waterbury Companies Inc (to order) Waterbury
Metallizing
Conn Metal Finishing Co Hamden
Metal Novelties
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Metal Products
State Welding Company The Hartford
Metal Products—Stampings
J H Sessions & Son Bristol
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Made-to-Order) Waterbury 91
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Metal Specialties
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
Metal Stampings
Autoyre Co The (Small) Oakville
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The Naugatuck
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
Grandahl Tool and Machine Company Hartford
Greist Mfg Co The 503 Blake St New Haven
Hayes Metal Stampings Inc Hartford
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia
J A Otterbein Company The (metal fabrications) Middletown
J H Sessions & Son Bristol
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass, copper and steel) Waterbury
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington
Saline Manufacturing Company Unionville
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91
Stanley Works The New Britain
Swan Tool & Machine Co The Hartford
Verplex Company The (Contract) Essex
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Meters—Gas
Sprague Meter Company Bridgeport
Microscope—Measuring
Lundeberg Engineering Company Hartford
Milk Bottle Carriers
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven
Millwork
Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford
Millboard
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (asbestos) Bridgeport
Milling Machines
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam) Waterbury
Mill Supplies
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown
Minute Minders
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury

Mixing Equipment
Eastern Industries Inc New Haven
Monuments
Beij & Williams Co The Hartford
Motor Switches
Gaynor Electric Company Inc Bridgeport
Moulded Plastic Products
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Watertown Mfg Co The 117 Echo Lake Road Watertown
Mouldings
Himmel Brothers Co The (architectural, metal and store front) Hamden
Moulds
ABA Tool & Engineering Co Manchester
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel) New Haven
114 Brewery St Hartford
Lundeberg Engineering Company Hartford
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (compression, injection & transfer for plastics) Hartford
Sessions Foundry Co The (heat resisting for non-ferrous metals) Bristol
Napper Clothing
Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills) Stafford Springs
Nickel Anodes
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour
Nickel Silver
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour
Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls) Waterbury
Nickel Silver Ingot
Whipple and Choate Company The Bridgeport
Night Latches
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp New Britain
Sargent & Company New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford
Non-ferrous Metal Castings
Miller Company The Meriden
Nuts, Bolts and Washers
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale
Office Equipment
Pitney-Bowes Inc Stamford
Underwood Corporation Bridgeport & Hartford
Offset Printing
Kellogg & Bulkeley A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc Hartford
New Haven Printing Company The New Haven
Oil Burners
Malleable Iron Fittings Co (domestic) Branford
Miller Company The (domestic) Meriden
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic, commercial and industrial) Stamford
Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp The
1477 Park St Hartford
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) Fairfield
Oil Burner Wick
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The Bridgeport
Oil Tanks
Norwalk Tank Co The (550 to 30 M gals., underwriters above and under ground) South Norwalk
Olives
John Magee & Co Incorporated Saybrook
Outlets—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport
Ovens
American Machine & Foundry Co New Haven
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) Fairfield
Package Sealers
Better Packages Inc Shelton
Packing
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (leather, rubber, asbestos, fibre) Middletown
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (rubber sheet and automotive) Bridgeport
Padlocks
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain
Sargent & Company New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford
Painting—Infra Red Baking
Grandahl Tool and Machine Company Hartford
Paints and Enamels
Staminite Corp The New Haven
Tredennick Paint Mfg Co The Meriden
Panta
Moore Special Tool Co (crush wheel dresser) Bridgeport
Paperboard
Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc Portland
New Haven Pulp & Board Co The New Haven
Robertson Paper Box Co Montville

Paper Boxes
Atlantic Carton Corp (folding) Norwich
National Folding Box Co Inc (folding) New Haven
New Haven Pulp & Board Co The New Haven
Robertson Paper Box Co (folding) Montville
Paper Boxes—Folding and Setup
Bridgeport Paper Box Company Bridgeport
M Backes' Sons Inc Wallingford
Warner Brothers Company The Bridgeport
Paper Clips
H C Cook Co The (steel) 32 Beaver St Ansonia
Paper Tubes and Cores
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic
Parallel Tubes
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic
Parkerizing
Clairglow Mfg Company Portland
Passenger Transportation
Connecticut Company The (local, suburban and interurban) New Haven
Pet Furnishings
Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven
Pharmaceutical Specialties
Ernst Bischoff Company Inc Ivoryton
Phosphor Bronze
Miller Company The (sheets, strips, rolls) Meriden
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour
Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls) Waterbury
Phosphor Bronze Ingots
Whipple and Choate Company The Bridgeport
Photographic Equipment
Kalart Company Inc Stamford
Photo Reproduction
New Haven Printing Company The New Haven
Piano Repairs
Pratt Read & Co Inc (keys and action) Ivoryton
Piano Supplies
Pratt Read & Co (keys and actions, backs, plates) Ivoryton
Pickles
Goodman Brothers Meriden
Pin Up Lamps
Verplex Company The Essex
Pipe
American Brass Co The (brass and copper) Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Co (brass & copper) Bridgeport
Chase Brass & Copper Co (red brass and copper) Waterbury
Crane Company (fabricated) Bridgeport
Howard Co (cement well and chimney) New Haven
Pipe Fittings
Corley Co Inc The (300# AAR) Plainville
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford
Pipe Plugs
Holo-Krome Screw Corporation The (counter-sunk) West Hartford
Plastics
Nauatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co Nauatuck
Plastic Buttons
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The West Willington
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Plastic Film Printing
Glasgo Finishing Co The Glasgo
Plastic Gems
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
Plastic Molders
General Electric Company Meriden
Plastic—Moulders
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford
Conn Plastics Waterbury
Geo S Scott Mfg Co The Wallingford
Watertown Mfg Co The Watertown
Waterbury Companies Co The Waterbury
Plastics—Moulds & Dies
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (for plastics) Hartford
Plasticrete Bloc
Plasticrete Corp Hamden
Plates—Switch
General Electric Company Bridgeport
Platers
Christie Plating Co Groton
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Plainville Electro Plating Co The Plainville
Waterbury Plating Company Waterbury
Chromium Process Company The (Chromium Plating only) Derby
Platers—Chrome
Hartford Chrome Corporation The Hartford
Plainville Electro Plating Co The Plainville (Advt.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Platers' Equipment	
Apothecaries Hall Company	Waterbury
MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury
Plating	
Conn Metal Finishing Co	Hamden
Plumbers' Brass Goods	
Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport
Keeney Mfg Co The (special bends)	Newington
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 48
Plumbing Specialties	
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck
Pole Line Hardware	
Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford
Polishing Wheels	
Williamsville Buff Mfg Co The	Danielson
Poly Chokes	
Poly Choke Company The (a shotgun choking device)	Tariffville
Postage Meters	
Pitney-Bowes Inc	Stamford
Precious Metals	
J M Ney Company The (for industry)	Hartford
Prefabricated Buildings	
City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc	The Bridgeport
Preserves	
Goodman Bros (and jellies)	Meriden
Preservatives—Wood, Rope, Fabric	
Darworth Incorporated ("Cuprinol")	Simsbury
Press Buttons	
Gaynor Electric Company Inc	Bridgeport
Press Papers	
Case Brothers Inc	Manchester
Presses	
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The (automatic mechanical)	Hartford
Standard Machinery Co The (plastic molding, embossing, and die cutting)	Mystic
Presses—Power	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
Pressure Vessels	
Norwalk Tank Co Inc The (unfired to ASME Code Par U 69-70)	South Norwalk
Printing	
Case Lockwood & Brainard A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc	Hartford
Heminyway Corporation The	Waterbury
Hunter Press	Hartford
New Haven Printing Company The	New Haven
Taylor & Greenough Co The	Hartford
T B Simonds Inc	Hartford
The Walker-Rackliff Company	New Haven
Printing Machinery	
Thomas W Hall Company	Stamford
Printing Presses	
Banthin Engineering Co (automatic)	Bridgeport
Printing Rollers	
Chambers-Storck Company Inc The (engraved)	Norwich
Production Control Equipment	
United Cinephone Corporation	Torrington
Wassell Organization (Produc-Trol)	Westport
Production Welding	
Consolidated Industries	West Cheshire
Propellers—Aircraft	
Hamilton Standard Propellers Div United Aircraft Corp	East Hartford
Propeller Fan Blades	
Torrington Manufacturing Co The	Torrington
Pumps	
Vale & Towne Manufacturing Company The (Tri-rotor)	Stamford
Pumps—Small Industrial	
Eastern Industries Inc	New Haven
Pump Valves	
Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford
Punches	
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (ticket & cloth)	New Haven
141 Brewery St	New Haven
Putty Softeners—Electrical	
Fletcher Terry Co The	Box 415 Forestville
Pyrometers	
Bristol Co The (recording and controlling)	Waterbury
Quartz Crystals	
Crystal Research Laboratories Inc	Hartford
Radiation-Finned Copper	
G & O Manufacturing Company The	New Haven
Vulcan Radiator Co The (steel and copper)	
	Hartford
Radio and Television Components	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport
Radio Receivers	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport
Rayon Specialties	
Hartford Rayon Corporation The	Rocky Hill
Rayon Yarns	
Hartford Rayon Corporation The	Rocky Hill
Reamers	
O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth)	Shelton
33 Hull St	
Recorders	
Bristol Co The (automatic controllers, temperature, pressure, flow, humidity)	Waterbury
Reduction Gears	
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The	New Haven
Refractories	
Howard Company	New Haven
Regulators	
Norwalk Valve Company (for gas and air)	South Norwalk
Resistance Wire	
C O Jelliff Mfg Co The (nickel, chromium, kanthal)	Southport
Respirators	
American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
Retainers	
Hartford Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	Hartford
Riveting Machines	
Grant Mfg & Machine Co The	Bridgeport
H P Townsend Manufacturing Co The	Hartford
L-R Mfg Div of The Ripley Co	Torrington
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake service equipment)	Bridgeport
Rivets	
Blake & Johnson Co The (brass, copper and non-ferrous)	Waterbury
Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
Connecticut Manufacturing Company The	Waterbury
J H Session & Sons	Bristol
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass and copper)	Waterbury
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brass and aluminum tubular and solid copper)	Bridgeport
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (iron)	Bridgeport
Roasters—Electric	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport
Rods	
Bristol Brass Corp The (brass and bronze)	Bristol
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass and Bronze)	Waterbury 91
Roller Skates	
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division	New Haven
Rolling Mills and Equipment	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
Rubber Chemicals	
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co	Naugatuck
Stamford Rubber Supply Co The ("Factice" Vulcanized Vegetable Oils)	Stamford
Rubberized Fabrics	
Duro-Gloss Rubber Co The	New Haven
Rubber Footwear	
Goodyear Rubber Co The	Middletown
United States Rubber Prod Inc (Keds, Kedetees, Gaytees, U S Royal Footwear)	Naugatuck
Rubber Gloves	
Seamless Rubber Company The	New Haven
Rubber Heels	
Danbury Rubber Co Inc The	Danbury
Rubber Latex Compounds and Dispersions	
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (coating, impregnating and adhesive compounds)	Naugatuck
Rubber Products, Mechanical	
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (washers, gaskets, molded parts)	Middletown
Rubber—Reclaimed	
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co	Naugatuck
Rubber Soles	
Danbury Rubber Co Inc The	Danbury
Rubber Tile	
Danbury Rubber Co Inc The	Danbury
Rubbish Burners	
John P Smith Co The	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
Safety Clothing	
American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
Safety Fuses	
Ensign-Bickford Co The (mining & detonating)	Simsbury
Safety Gloves and Mittens	
American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
Safety Goggles	
American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
Sandblasting	
Beij & Williams Co The	Hartford
Sandwich Grills—Electric	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport
Saw Blades	
Capewell Mfg Co The (Hack Saw, Band Saw)	Hartford
Saws, Band, Metal Cutting	
Atlantic Saw Mfg Co	New Haven
Scales—Industrial Dial	
Kron Company The	Bridgeport
Scissors	
Acme Shear Company The	Bridgeport
Screens	
Hartford Wire Works Co The (Windows, Doors and Porches)	Hartford
Screw Caps	
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (small for bottles)	Derby
Screws	
Atlantic Screw Work (wood)	Hartford
Blake & Johnson Co The (machine and wood)	Waterbury
Bristol Company The (socket set and socket cap screws)	Waterbury
Charles Parker Co The (wood)	Meriden
Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
Connecticut Mfg Co The (machine)	Waterbury
Corbin Screw Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Holo-Krome Screw Corporation The (socket set and socket cap)	West Hartford
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
Screw Machines	
H P Townsend Mfg Company The	Hartford
Screw Machine Accessories	
Barnaby Manufacturing and Tool Company	Bridgeport
Screw Machine Products	
Apex Tool Co Inc The	Bridgeport
Blake & Johnson Co The	Waterbury
Bristol Screw Corporation	Plainville
Centerless Grinding Co Inc The (Heat treated and ground type only)	Bridgeport
19 Staples Street	Bridgeport
Connecticut Manufacturing Company The	Waterbury
Consolidated Industries	West Cheshire
Corbin Screw Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Duda & Goodwin Mfg Co	Woodbury
Eastern Machine Screw Corp The	New Haven
Truman & Barclay Sts	New Haven
Greist Mfg Co The (Up to 1 1/2" capacity)	New Haven
Humason Mfg Co The	Forestville
Low Mfg Co The	Wethersfield
National Automatic Products Company The	New Britain
Nelson's Screw Machine Products	Plainville
New Britain Machine Company The	New Britain
Olson Brothers Company (up to 3/4" capacity)	Plainville
Peck Spring Co The	Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The	Waterbury 91
Scovill Manufacturing Company	New Haven
Wallace Metal Products Co Inc	New Haven
Watkins Machine Tools & Products Co (B & S & Swiss type automatic)	Waterbury
Watkins Manufacturing Co Inc	Milford
Screw Machine Tools	
Somma Tool Co (precision circular form tools)	Waterbury
Screws—Socket	
Allen Manufacturing Company The	Hartford
Sealing Tape Machines	
Better Packages Inc	Shelton
Seasoning	
Maggi Co Inc (Maggi's)	New Milford
Sewing Machines	
Greist Mfg Co The (Sewing machine attachments)	503 Blake St New Haven
Morrow Machine Co The (Industrial)	Hartford
Singer Manufacturing Company The (industrial)	Bridgeport
Shaving Soaps	
J B Williams Co The	Glastonbury
Shears	
Acme Shear Co The (household)	Bridgeport
Shells	
Wolcott Tool and Manufacturing Company Inc	Waterbury
Sheet Metal Products	
American Brass Co The (brass and copper)	Waterbury
Merriam Mfg Co (security boxes, fitted tool boxes, tackle boxes, displays)	Durham
United Advertising Corp Manufacturing Division (Job and Production Runs)	New Haven
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
Sheet Metal Stampings	
American Buckle Co The	West Haven
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The	Naugatuck
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
Patent Button Co The	Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury (Adv't.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Shipment Sealers		Steel Castings		Timing Devices	
Better Packages Inc	Shelton	Hartford Electric Steel Co The (carbon and alloy steel)	540 Flatbush Ave Hartford	Haydon Manufacturing Co Inc	Torrington
Showcase Lighting Equipment		Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	R W Cramer Company Inc The	Centerbrook
Wiremold Company The	Hartford	Nutmeg Crucible Steel Co	Branford	Seth Thomas Clocks	Thomaston
Shower Stalls		Steel-Cold Rolled Spring		United States Time Corporation The	Waterbury
Dextone Company	New Haven	Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	Timing Devices & Time Switches	
Signals		Steel-Cold Rolled Stainless		Haydon Manufacturing Co Inc	Torrington
H C Cook Co The (for card files)	Ansonia	Wallingford Steel Company	Wallingford	M H Rhodes Inc	Hartford
32 Beaver St		Steel-Cold Rolled Strip and Sheets		Tinning	
Sizing and Finishing Compounds		Wallingford Steel Company	Wallingford	Thinsheet Metals Co The (non-ferrous metals in rolls)	Waterbury
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury	Steel Goods		Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown
Slide Fasteners		Merriam Mfg Co (sheets products to order)	Durham	Tool Designing	
G E Prentice Mfg Co The	Kensington	Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	American Standard Co	Plantsville
Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company	Waterbury	Steel Strapping		Tools	
Kwik zippers)		Stanley Works The	New Britain	Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (rubber workers)	
Smoke Stacks		W T Barnum & Co Inc	New Haven	141 Brewery St	New Haven
Bigelow Company The (steel)	New Haven	Stereotypes		O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth metal cutting)	33 Hull St Shelton
Soap		H C Thompson Clock Co The	Bristol	Tool Chests	
J B Williams Co The (industrial soaps, toilet soaps, shaving soaps)	Glastonbury	Straps, Leather		Vanderman Manufacturing Co The	Willimantic
Solder-Soft		Auburn Manufacturing Company The (textile, industrial, skate, carriage)	Middletown	Tools & Dies	
Special Machinery		Studio Couches		Moore Special Tool Co	Bridgeport
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The	Hartford	Waterbury Mattress Co	Waterbury	Swan Tool & Machine Co The	Hartford
H P Townsend Mfg Company The	Hartford	Super Refractories		Tools, Dies & Fixtures	
Lundeborg Engineering Company	Hartford	Mullite Refractories Co The	Shelton	Fonda Gage Company (also jigs)	Stamford
National Sherardizing & Machine Co (mandrels & stock shells for rubber industry)	Hartford	Surface Metal Raceways & Fittings		Grandahl Tool and Machine Company	Hartford
Swan Tool & Machine Co The	Hartford	Wiremold Company The	Hartford	Greist Mfg Co The	New Haven
Special Parts		Surgical Dressings		Tools, Hand & Mechanical	
Greist Mfg Co The (small machines, especially precision stampings)	New Haven	Acme Cotton Products Co Inc	East Killingly	Bridgeport Hardware Mfg Corp The (screw drivers, nail pullers, box tools, wrenches, auto tools, forgings & specialties)	Bridgeport
Special Industrial Locking Devices		Seamless Rubber Company The	New Haven	Toys	
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain	Surgical Rubber Goods		A C Gilbert Company	New Haven
Special Tools & Dies		General Electric Company	Bridgeport	Geo S Scott Mfg Co The	Wallingford
Lundeborg Engineering Company	Hartford	Switchboards Wire and Cables		Gong Bell Co The	East Hampton
Spinnings		Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven	N N Hill Brass Co The	East Hampton
Gray Manufacturing Company The	Hartford	Synchronous Motors		Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
Sponge Rubber		R W Cramer Company Inc The	Centerbrook	Trucks-Industrial	
Sponge Rubber Products Co The	Shelton	Haydon Manufacturing Co Inc	Torrington	George P Clark Co	Windsor Locks
Spreads		Tanks		Trucks-Lift	
Palmer Brothers Co	Fitchville	Bigelow Company The (steel)	New Haven	Excelsior Hardware Co The	Stamford
Spring Coiling Machines		State Welding Co The	Hartford	George P Clark Co	Windsor Locks
Torrington Manufacturing Co The	Torrington	Storts Welding Company (steel and alloy)	Meriden	Trucks-Skid Platforms	
Spring Units		Tape		Excelsior Hardware Co The (lift)	Stamford
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc (mattresses and furniture)	Bridgeport	Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown	Tube Bending	
Spring Washers		Tap Extractors		American Tube Bending Co Inc	New Haven
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	Walton Company The	West Hartford	Tube Clips	
Springs-Coil & Flat		Taps, Collapsing		H C Cook Co The (for collapsible tubes)	Ansonia
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Coil and Flat)	Hartford	Geometric Tool Co The	New Haven	32 Beaver St	
Humason Mfg Co The	Forestville	Tarred Lines		Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (for collapsible tubes)	Derby
New England Spring Manufacturing Company	Unionville	Brownell & Co Inc	Moodus	Tubing	
Peck Spring Co The	Plainville	Tea		American Brass Co The (brass and copper)	Waterbury
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	Upham Food Products Inc package and tea balls)	Hawleyville	Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass and Copper)	Waterbury 91
Springs-Flat		Telemetering Instruments		Tubing-Heat Exchanger	
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	Bristol Co The	Waterbury	Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
New England Spring Manufacturing Company	Unionville	Television Receivers		Typewriters	
Springs-Furniture		General Electric Company	Bridgeport	Royal Typewriter Co Inc	Hartford
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc	Bridgeport	Textile Machinery		Underwood Corporation	Hartford
Springs-Wire		Merrrow Machine Co The	Hartford	Typewriters-Portable	
Colonial Spring Corporation The	Hartford	2814 Laurel St		Underwood Corporation	Hartford
Connecticut Spring Corporation The (compression, extension, torsion)	Hartford	Textile Mill Supplies		Typewriter Ribbons and Supplies	
D R Templeman Co (jewelry)	Plainville	Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	Underwood Corporation	Hartford and Bridgeport
J W Bernston Company (Coil and Torsion)	Plainville	Textile Processors		Underclearer Rolls	
Springs-Wire & Flat		American Dyeing Corporation (rayon, acetate)	Rockville	Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic
New England Spring Mfg Co	Unionville	Aspinook Corp The (cotton)	Jewett City	Union Pipe Fittings	
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	Therapeutic Equipment		Corley Co Inc The (300# AAR)	Plainville
Stair Pads		Airadio Incorporated	Stamford	Upholstery Fabrics-Woolen & Worsted	
Autoyre Company The	Oakville	Thermometers		Broad Brook Company (automobile, airplane, railroad)	Broad Brook
Palmer Brothers Company	New London	Bristol Co The (recording and automatic control)	Waterbury	Vacuum Bottles and Containers	
Stamps		Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc	Bridgeport	American Thermos Bottle Co	Norwich
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel)	New Haven	Thermostats		Vacuum Cleaners	
141 Brewery St		Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc (automatic)	Bridgeport	Spencer Turbine Co The	Hartford
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (steel)	Hartford	Thin Gauge Metals		Valves	
Stampings		Thinsheet Metals Co The (plain or tinned in rolls)	Waterbury	Norwalk Valve Company (sensitive check valves)	South Norwalk
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The	Naugatuck	Thread		W S Rockwell Company (Industrial)	Fairfield
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Small)	Hartford	American Thread Co The	Willimantic	Valve Discs	
Stampings-Small		Belding Hemmway Corticelli	Putnam	Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford
Greist Manufacturing Co The	New Haven	Gardiner Hall Jr Co The (cotton sewing)	South Willington	Valves-Automatic Air	
L C White Company The	Waterbury	Lloyd E Cone Thread Co The (industrial cotton sewing)	Moodus	Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain
Rogers Corporation (Fibre Cellulose Paper)	Manchester	Max Pollack & Co Inc Groton and Willimantic	Mystic	Valves-Automobile Tire	
Threading Machines		Time Recorders		Bridgeport Brass Company	Bridgeport
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91	Grant Mfg & Machine Co The (double and automatic)	Bridgeport	Valves-Radiator Air	
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	Timers, Interval		Bridgeport Brass Company	Bridgeport
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	Stromberg Time Corp	Thomaston	Valves-Relief & Control	
Steel		Hayden Manufacturing Co Inc	Torrington	Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain (Advt.)
Stanley Works The (hot and cold rolled strip)	New Britain	H C Thompson Clock Co The	Bristol		
		R W Cramer Company Inc The	Centerbrook		

It's Made in Connecticut

Valves—Safety & Relief
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

Varnishes
Staminit Corp The New Haven

Velvets
American Velvet Co (owned and operated by A Wimpfheimer & Bro Inc) Stonington
Leiss Velvet Mfg Co Inc The Willimantic
Velvet Textile Corporation The (velveteen) West Haven

Ventilating Systems
Colonial Blower Company Plainville
Connecticut Blower Company Hartford

Vibrators—Pneumatic
New Haven Vibrator Company (industrial) New Haven

Vises
Charles Parker Co The Meriden
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (Quick-Action Vises) Hartford
Vanderman Manufacturing Co. The (Combination Bench Pipe) Willimantic

Waffle Irons—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Washers
American Felt Co (felt) Glenville
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (all materials) Middletown
Blake & Johnson The (brass, copper & non-ferrous) Waterville
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale
J H Sessions & Son Bristol
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass & copper) Waterbury
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (clutch washers) Bridgeport
Saling Manufacturing Company (made to order) Unionville
Sessions Foundry Co The (cast iron) Bristol

Washers—Felt
Chas W. House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant) Unionville

Washing Machines—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Watches
Benrus Watch Co 30 Cherry St Waterbury
E Ingraham Co The Bristol
New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (pocket & wrist) New Haven
United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

Waterproof Dressings for Leather
Viscol Company The Stamford

Wedges
Saling Manufacturing Company (hammer & axe) Unionville

Welding
G E Wheeler Company (Fabrication of Steel & Non-Ferrous Metals) New Haven
Industrial Welding Company (Equipment Manufacturers—Steel Fabricators) Hartford
Porcupine Company The Bridgeport
State Welding Co The (Equipment Mfrs & Steel Fabricators) Hartford

Welding—Lead
Storts Welding Company (tanks and fabrication) Meriden

Welding Rods
Bristol Brass Co The (brass & bronze) Bristol

Wheels—Industrial
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

Wicks
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (felt, asbestos) Middletown
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (oil burner wicks) Bridgeport
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

Window & Door Guards
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford

Wire
Atlantic Wire Co The (steel) Branford
Bartlett Hair Spring Wire Co The (Hair Spring) North Haven
Bristol Brass Corp The (brass & bronze) Bristol
Driscoll Wire Co The (steel) Shelton
Hudson Wire Co Winsted Div (insulated & enameled magnet) Winsted
Platt Bros & Co The (zinc wire) Waterbury
P O Box 1030
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass, Bronze and Nickel Silver) Waterbury 91

Wire Arches & Trellises
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford
John P Smith Co The
423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Wire Baskets
Rolock Inc (for acid, heat, degreasing) Fairfield

Wire Cable
Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (braided) East Hampton

Wires and Cable
General Electric Company (for central stations, industrial and mining applications) Bridgeport
Rockbestos Products Corporation (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Wires—Building
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Wires—Telephone
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Wire Cloth
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford
C O Jelliff Mfg Co The (all metals, all meshes) Southport

John P Smith Co The New Haven
423-33 Chapel St
Rolock Incorporated Fairfield

Wire Drawing Dies
Waterbury Wire Die Co The Waterbury

Wire Dipping Baskets
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford
John P Smith Co The New Haven
423-33 Chapel St

Wire—Enameled Magnet
Sweet Wire Co Winsted

Wire Formings
Autoyre Co The Oakville
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington
Verplex Company The Essex

Wire Forms
Colonial Spring Corporation The Hartford
Connecticut Spring Corporation The Hartford
Humason Mfg Co The Forestville
New England Spring Mfg Co Unionville
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Wire Goods
American Buckle Co The (overall trimmings) West Haven
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company (To Order) Waterbury 91

Wiremolding
Wiremold Company The Hartford

Wire Partitions
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford
John P Smith Co The New Haven
423-33 Chapel St

Wire Products
Clairglow Mfg Company Portland

Wire Reels
A H Nilson Mach Co The Bridgeport

Wire Rings
American Buckle Co The (pan handles and tinner's trimmings) West Haven

Wire Shapes
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport

Wire—Specialties
Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven

Wood Handles
Salisbury Cutlery Handle Co The (for cutlery & small tools) Salisbury

Woodwork
C H Dresser & Son Inc (Mfg all kinds of woodwork) Hartford
Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford

Woven Awning Stripes
Falls Company The Norwich

Woven Felts—Wool
Chas W. House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant) Unionville

Yarns
Hartford Spinning Incorporated (Woolen, knitting and weaving yarns) Unionville
Aldon Spinning Mills Corporation The (fine woolen and specialty) Talcottville
Ensign-Bickford Co The (jute carpet) Simsbury

Zinc
Platt Bros & Co The (ribbon, strip and wire) Waterbury
P O Box 1030

Zinc Castings
Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave West Haven

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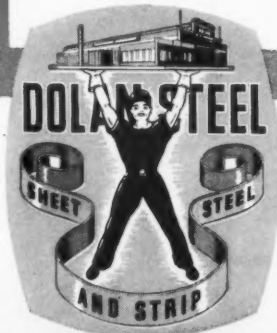


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